



A RECORD OF AGRICULTURE, LIVE STOCK, HORTICULTURE, BOTANY, AND THE KINDRED ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Agriculture is the most Healthful, most Useful, and most Noble Employment of Man.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

### KENTUCKY FARM NEWS.

**ALLEN COUNTY.**  
Lightning lately killed three horses and a mule, belonging to Mr. Durham Tracy.

**MONROE.**  
Corn crops are doing well now; grass is growing, and stock on the up grade. All owing to recent fine rains.—Mr. Wm. Oliver wants to buy 500 sheep in this county. —Old corn is worth 50c per bushel, and wheat 75c.—Mr. M. E. Harlow and J. L. Eubank are feeding 80 hogs for September market.

**BARREN.**  
A very damaging hail storm passed through this county, near the Metcalfe county line, last week.—Mr. Josiah Newland proposes to make an entry into the annual big hog show this fall. He has also a yield of over half a bushel of white Russian rye, from one quart sown last fall.

**HART.**  
Messrs. Henry and B. Mills Parrish had their wheat crops burned in the stack a few days ago.—Mr. B. B. Gaddie is called the "blue ribbon" farmer of Hart. His crop of tobacco sold at \$9 to \$60 per hundred. A fine corn crop is assured around Hardyville.

**MARION.**  
Standard: Jos. Spaulding bought 30 mules, 3 to 5 years old, at an average of \$80, also of Felix McAtee 12 two year old mules, fat, to be delivered before Sept. 10, for \$1,300.—Thos. Spaulding lately bought of J. Howard a two year old mule at \$55 per head.—A Times correspondent at Kaywick says Ed. Thompson, Jos. Martin and several other farmers on Rolling Fork have corn fields that will make 75 bushels to the acre.—A. Rawlings sold to J. W. Coppage 65 hogs at \$2 per cwt.—Turnip seed came up on a piece of ground near Bradfordsville that was broken this season the first time in twenty-nine years. The seed were preserved in the ground all this time.

**MERCER.**  
One dollar and seventy-five cents a head per month is paid for grazing cattle, and still the *Observer* says they haven't enough stock for the grass.—Mr. A. S. McCann sold, last week, 1,050 bushels cleaned orchard grass seed at \$1 per bushel.—Mr. D. C. Terhune has bought this season over 100 mule colts at from \$20 to \$47.50.

The *Kentucky Register* states that not a grain of wheat is shipped from the county, local mills grinding the whole product of the county, and more too.—The fair last week was well attended, and the exhibition of stock, etc., first class.

**JESSAMINE.**  
A *Journal* correspondent says Knight Lowery has a breed of game chickens, a hen of which followed a hawk three days and nights, and returned home with his leg in her mouth.

**FAYETTE.**  
Hogs of 200-lb weight sell for \$3 per cwt. at Athens and other points in the county. The Kentucky Millers' Association will hold a meeting at Lexington September 2.—The farmers around Walnut Hill have commenced hemp cutting. They pay hands \$2 per day and board, or \$2.50 where they board themselves.—Thomas Irvin is feeding a lot of hogs for what he puts on them.—A very large crop of small grain is being put in this season.

**CLARK.**  
James G. Williams sold privately to a Tennessee party 50 Cotswold yearlings. The best brought near \$20 per head.—The *Demo-cratic* says good mule colts are scarce in Clark than ever known before. A demand for them insures good prices.—There will be a decrease in the number of hogs fattened this fall.

**BOURBON.**  
F. W. Houston has sold to J. T. and Will F. Neal 150 grade ewes at \$5 per head, and 100 lambs at \$4.—The wheat crop of 1879 is estimated to be 300,000 bushels, 250,000 bushels of which has been sold for about \$210,000.

**SCOTT.**  
Lightning killed two horses for Mr. Jas. W. Thomas a few days ago.—John A. Baker, of Jessamine, has rented J. H. Northcutt's farm, 250 acres in the White Sulphur district, for a term of years, at \$2,250 per year.—The *Midway Clipper* says Colonel K. West has sold his farm near Georgetown, 550 acres, at \$80 per acre, to John Graves.

**HENRY.**  
Dogs hashed eighteen sheep for Hon. S. P. Douthitt last week. So says the *Eminence Constitutionalist*. Mr. Douthitt having just been elected to the State Legislature, it shows that even dogs are encouraged by Buford's escape. Some dogs also raided on Mr. E. Bennett's flock, killing and maiming eight.—Tobacco in Henry is said to be looking well, and a large crop is predicted. Likewise corn.

**WOODFORD.**  
Jesse Martin has sold 140 good sheep, averaging 140 lbs, at 4c.—Hemp is still sale-

able at \$5.50.—Sore tongue is prevailing among the cows about Midway. Mr. Starks uses salt and copperas as a remedy for it. Some think it is caused by potato bugs.—Some negroes stole from Mr. A. J. Alexander's place about twenty-five of his hogs. The thieves were arrested and part of the stock recovered.—Thieves entered the meat house of Mr. Will. Harris, near Mt. Vernon, and carried off thirty pieces of bacon.

**NELSON.**  
Local Item: Charley Donohoo, on Pottinger's creek, bought a mule of Roland Clark for a pig. The mule weighs twenty-six pounds, and is only one foot eleven inches high and three months old.—Mule buyers are offering \$85 to \$125 for mules at Nelson Furnace.—Mr. R. J. Greer, near Bloomfield, thinks his corn will average seventy-five bushels to the acre.—M. L. Muir sold to T. Dawson three sheep, which, the *Record* says, averaged 216 lbs, and one of which, a ewe, weighed 275 lbs.

**SPENCER.**  
Mr. James A. Clark, near Smithville, has rented 100 acres of wheat land, he to get one-half the crop at the threshing. Others have rented on same terms.

**MONTGOMERY.**  
Court day last Monday was largely attended. About 800 cattle on the market, and sales were made at 15 to 20 per cent. above previous sales. Eight hundred sheep on sale, but the demand was not good, and few were sold.

### CLAWSON AND FULTZ WHEATS.

W. I. Chamberlain, of Hudson, O., writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman*: Last fall I wrote in these columns somewhat as follows: "I have drilled in Clawson and Fultz wheats side by side, in the same field, with even chance in every respect as far as possible. The kind that brings the most dollars per acre will get my vote in the future."

It is therefore but fair that I report the result of the experiment. The ground was fair in fertility—not extra—nor manured for the wheat, but dressed with Crocker's (Buffalo) superphosphate in the drill at the rate of \$3.80 per acre. About one-third of each plot was underdrained—the rest not. The Clawson looked a little the thriftiest all the time, and when the wheat was ripe, it looked as if it would yield more than the Fultz. The wheat was all shipped to Gardner, Clark & York, commission merchants and proprietors of a grain elevator, Cleveland, O., and gave the following gross amounts per acre for the sales:

Clawson, 32 bus. per acre, at \$1.00.....\$32.00  
Fultz, 24 bus. per acre, at \$1.04..... 24.96

The number of bushels per acre may have varied slightly from the above figures, owing to the fact that, in threshing, the floor was not cleaned separately for each variety. But due allowance was made, and the variation could not, I think, be more than a bushel per acre, and was as likely to be one way as the other.

The Clawson, therefore, gets my vote. I shall sow no other kind this year, unless it be enough Fultz to repeat the experiment. Some of my neighbors last year claimed about even yield of the two side by side.

It is claimed, and I think truly, that the Fultz makes the best flour. But where one raises for sale, the only question, I think, should be, "Which brings the most dollars, net?" If a better kind of wheat or corn or fruit is less productive, then if dealers and consumers want it raised, they must pay enough higher prices to make up the difference in yield.

One reason why the Clawson yields better than the Fultz is that the kernels are so much larger. I tried the two last night on a druggist's most delicate scales. Thirty kernels of Clawson just balanced forty-one kernels of the Fultz. This just about corresponds with the difference in yield. Of course, however, if as many pecks or pounds per acre are sown of one kind as the other, there will be the most stalks and heads per acre of the Fultz, provided it "stools out" as much as the Clawson. But to judge from appearance, my Claw-

son had fully as many heads per acre, and the head would average as many kernels each as the Fultz. I sowed eight pecks per acre of Clawson and seven of Fultz. But both came up fully thick enough, both winter-killed considerably on the undrained land, and both failed to stool out properly, on account of severe drought at the time of stooling.

My opinion is that the Clawson is capable of a larger yield than the Fultz or any other kind I know, and will usually give it, if it has the same chance and sufficient seed to give the ground all it is capable of maturing. The largest yield I have ever seen recorded for the Fultz, was 49 bushels per acre, while my best three acres of Clawson last year yielded plump 61 bushels per acre.

If others have made careful trial of the two kinds side by side with equal chance, I for one shall be glad to hear the result, for we all want to know which it will, on the whole, pay the best to raise.

I wish to add that I have no seed to sell of either kind, having shipped and sold my entire crop at once, except seed and grist for myself.

[Mr. Chamberlain makes a mistake in sowing seed which was by himself. A better quality of wheat and a larger crop can be raised from seed wheat grown in a decidedly different climate, either farther north or farther south. It will pay to select extra, clean, plump grains, and soak them in a solution of blue vitriol before sowing.—Ed. F. H. J.]

### THE VALUE OF RED CLOVER.

An observation extending over a period of thirteen years, in this, Callaway county, Missouri, teaches me, or rather confirms the teachings of my boyhood, that clover is one of the most valuable, if not the most valuable, forage plant that we have for this climate. But for clover, this year, our hay crop would have been almost a total failure; as it is, we have clover meadows that will make two tons of hay to the acre of good feed.

In those meadows that are a mixture of clover with the grasses proper, the only grass that stood the drought and made anything like a crop, was red top and orchard grass. These grasses hold a long time, and this year gave the second growth of clover time to mature sufficiently to make good hay. I sow it in the woods, on old pastures, in the meadows, in fact, everywhere I find a bare place or spot where the grass is thin.

My father has been raising the mammoth for thirteen years; prefers it to the small or common. My practice has been to mix. The mammoth nearly all dies when the seed is permitted to mature on strong land. It (the mammoth) is equal to a crop of buckwheat for cleaning up the land, and better for rotting the stumps out of new ground.

I have seen raised in this county between four and five bushels of seed of this variety per acre on very thin and worn land.—J. L. E., in *Prairie Farmer*.

The Texas papers admit that the rush of immigrants to their State is over, and say they are not sorry. The glowing pictures drawn by railroad agents of the certain wealth that awaited every comer, attracted thousands of shiftless people, who, of course, have found that it was necessary to work for a living in Texas as well as in any other part of the country. Even the railroad companies now see that immigrants of this sort are worse than useless, and there is a general disposition to stick a little more closely to the facts in immigration circulars, and get better people, if fewer of them.

There are now in the penitentiary 982 prisoners.

### DRILL AGAINST BROADCAST.

*Editor Farmers' Home Journal:*

I see an article in your paper of the 14th of August with the above heading. I think it can be explained in this way. Fertilizers drilled in with the wheat is like manuring in the hill: if the season is a wet one, the crop will be in favor of the drilling in with the wheat; but if the season is dry, the crop will be in favor of the broadcast.

The reason is this: when you fertilize in the hill, or drill a fertilizer in with the grain, the plant roots have only a short distance to go to find the necessary food, and, finding all they need, the roots will not grow much beyond where the fertilizer is found. So long as there is moisture enough in the soil the crop will be good, but if the season is dry, these short roots will soon absorb all the moisture in their immediate vicinity, and will then suffer for the want of it.

But when the fertilizer is broadcast the roots, both of small grain, corn or tobacco, will spread in search of food, and will cover the whole ground. Then every particle of moisture will be available to the plant roots in dry weather; therefore the broadcast fertilizer is generally the best. Besides, there are very few fertilizers that are exhausted the first season, so the broadcast sowing will be in position for any crop that follows, and where there is sufficient fertilizer used for wheat, it may be followed with corn, and, if it be raw bone dust, will be in better condition for the corn than if put in with the seed.

In this connection, let me advise that bone dust be not used alone for wheat, but that good, dry unleached wood ashes be mixed with the raw bone. If you can get enough, use in equal quantities. If not, use as far as it will go. I also recommend that with each 100 lbs of raw bone 50 lbs or more of wheat bran be mixed and sowed at the same time. Do not use any less bone, but use the ashes and bran in addition. These two cheap articles will supply all the elements that the bone does not contain, and, with it, comes very near being a perfect fertilizer. It will keep your land up to full bearing.

Where good wood ashes can not be had, we recommend that the raw bone dust be mixed, for every 100 lbs used, with 50 lbs Skene's Complete Plant Food, which contains all the plant elements in the most available form, and will increase the crop more than the increase in price, and bring out the full value of the bone dust.

There are few exceptions to the general rule that, for each 100 lbs of pure raw bone dust used for wheat, the increase will be for each acre 5 to 7 bushels; so 200 lbs will give 10 to 15 bushels; 300 lbs from 15 to 23 bushels over what the land will produce without the fertilizer. But when the above mixtures are used, the increase will be far greater, and will leave the land in much better condition.

WM. SKENE.  
Louisville, August 16.

**SALT FOR POULTRY.**—The question as to whether salt is injurious to poultry has often been mooted. To get at the true facts, I have been feeding salt to all my poultry, young and old alike, and closely watching the result. I have fed it in cold mush and hot; in bran and everything else, all the spring and summer (so far), with the following result:

The poultry will eat all kinds of salted food in preference to unsalted; they are better in general health; not a louse of any kind in young or old (the first year I have been able to say so), and they are all beginning to moult, many of them laying as though not moulting. Eggs are cheap now, and the hens will be ready for fall laying when the weather is cold and eggs scarce. This may, or may not, be the result of feed-

ing salt largely to them, but I am compelled to believe this to be so, as are some other peculiarities.

I have noticed one feature, which may not be in favor of salt—the hens have seemed to be more persistently inclined to sit, it being very difficult to break off the inclination; they sit much closer than usual. All seem voraciously fond of green food of any kind, and have eaten a large quantity of clover, grass, young corn, and other similar food.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that salt is a needed condiment for all our poultry, and in all points is beneficial to them. Pigeons are excessively fond of salt in any form, and why should not our poultry be also? Such being the true status, it behooves us to consider their needs and attend to them.

—Wm. Horn, in *Country Gentleman*.

### SOUTHERN KENTUCKY LETTER.

*Editor Farmers' Home Journal:*

In your issue of July 31, I see a report from my old native county (Simpson). Why is it we do not hear from that county weekly or monthly? It is one of the best counties in the State for its size, and some as good farmers.

Come to the front, old Simpson, and let us know what you are doing.

I did intend in my next letter to have given you a report of the yield of wheat in this portion of Logan, but I find it would fall so much under the report from upper Kentucky, that I will not give it in full. I will say this: the largest yield was 35 bushels per acre, and that was made on the farm of Welden E. Hunt, formerly of Warren county, Ky. Mr. Hunt has one of the best farms in this portion of Logan; he has twenty acres of the finest tobacco in the county. The farm formerly belonged to Capt. G. A. King, who is now in the lively business in Nashville.

Some of our farmers are going to order seed wheat from W. T. Hearne, of Lexington. They are anxious to try some of his White Silver Chaff. They want Mr. Hearne to come out in the *FARMER'S HOME JOURNAL*, and let them know in what way he prepares his ground, how much he sows to the acre, and whether or not he uses salt or any other fertilizer, and when the best time for sowing. In fact, they want to know all about it.

Now right here, is this not sufficient evidence that every farmer in the State should take your paper? for through that medium they can interchange views in regard to farming and stock raising.

The burned portion of our little town is now being rebuilt. Messrs. Burr & Gooch, Dr. R. P. Townsend and J. M. Barber are putting up seven brick business houses and offices. F. M. Beauchamp, Esq., has erected a very nice frame hotel on the same corner his other was burned. Messrs. Hibbs & Ormdorff have erected a splendid livery stable, which they have rented to Messrs. Smith & Mosely.

It is a settled fact that we are to have the Owensboro & Nashville railroad. They will begin work about the 1st of September. It will be one of the best paying roads in Kentucky, and will be of vast benefit to this county.

In some portions of this county, there will be more corn made than last year, so say the farmers. Tobacco is looking splendid, not full crop.

My premium hog, Oxford Boy, will now weigh about 400 pounds, and he is looking very fine. I did think of taking him and some others to some of the fairs, but generally the premiums offered do not pay for the trouble. They generally offer a premium for the best boar about \$5, and for the best gentleman rider \$10. I think it is time they were changing this, and give the boar \$10.

J. M. COPELAND.  
Adairville, Ky., August 18.



## THE HOUSEHOLD.

## SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

Life has a burden for every man's shoulder,  
None may escape from its burden and care;  
Miss it in youth and 'twill come when we're older,  
And fit us as close as the garments we wear.

Sorrow comes into our lives uninvited,  
Robbing our hearts of their treasures of song;  
Lovers grow cold, and friendships are slighted,  
Yet somehow or other we worry along.

Everyday toil is an everyday blessing,  
Though poverty's cottage and crust we may share,  
Weak is the back on which burdens are pressing,  
But stout is the heart that is strengthened by prayer.

Somehow or other the pathway grows brighter,  
Just when we mourn there were none to befriend;  
Hope in the heart makes the burdens seem lighter,  
And somehow or other we get to the end.

Baltimore Sun.

## A COLORADO EXPERIENCE.

One tempest tossed night, weather-bound at a small hotel on the stage route from Santa Fe, we met a fellow traveler, in whom we became greatly interested. The howling gale and elementary uproar intensified the cosy cheer of our snug little parlor. The genial warmth from the heaped up ruddy coals in the grate and spicy exhalations steaming from an earthen mug brewing in front, out of which, from time to time, we replenished our glasses, stimulated conversation, and we were soon launched upon a stream of startling adventure.

Among others, my companion, a finely built, athletic fellow, narrated an experience of the previous season, which, he said, "made every hair stand on tiptoe."

"How?" we asked. "You were in great peril?"

"One of those imminent risks that meet you at every turn. Four of us came in the stage from Santa Fe, the last of June, I think. A young lady—governess in an officer's family—her escort, a wealthy merchant, reputable, with a guaranty of honor inscribed on every line of his earnest face, and myself, were acquainted; the other was the horseshoer of the company, bound for the stables at Denver."

"The lady—among the twenties—was so happy in the thought of going East and seeing her widowed mother—was so interested and full of life that her joy rippled through our conversation like a merry warble."

"You like a personal description?"

"Well, rather tall and willowy, eyes as black and full of sparkle as a frosty night, and hair, commonly called red, but with a glint of gold lines and dashes wherever the sunlight glanced across it. I saw it fully when she dropped her hat, and a stylish, neat affair that was, too—but I have not come to that yet."

"I'm sure you're aware of the brigandages for which that route is noted. Marvelous tales are told of the robbers. I suspect the mountain passes of the Apennines hold no more mystery of crime than do the rocky passes of this fresh continent. Constantly facing danger, the pioneer acquires a hardihood that fits him for every fresh encounter of peril, however unusual. The periodic robbing of stages has become so much of a fact that the express company will take no more risks, and specie and treasure will have to be taken east by private parties."

"As a government expert, I was well known to the bankers of Santa Fe. They never hesitated to intrust me with large amounts of gold—and this time was no exception. So I was loaded, partly by means of an inner belt around my waist, partly by a false bottom improvised in my valise by gumming strong wrapping paper over the precious parcels and inner lining of the bag."

"The day would have been intolerable but for the cool currents that swept down the declivities and through the mountain ravines. Frequently during the day, up the steep ascents, we would go out and walk. It rested us and relieved the tedium of the drive. The lady was most charming, rattling her words like fine shot against our sallies of wit and wisdom, and turning into sport and jest our serious fears. She became confidential, and told us 'she expected to return a madame, with a military escort—if she returned at all. Her fiancé was a lieutenant, stationed now in Indian Territory; but when he received his furlough—well, very soon, perhaps—then we might expect to hear of wedding bells.'

"I would like to be a little richer," she said, with a sigh, 'but we must take what the good God gives us, and my treasure happens to be not in gold!'

"How much of a dot have you?" said the practical merchant.

"She laughed merrily. 'Are you a bandit in disguise?' then saying, 'The fruits of my industry amount to the heavy weight of \$1,000 in gold.'

"You haven't it with you?" he inquired, so quickly and earnestly that I was surprised. "Come, you are accounted shrewd; just try and find out! I will answer all relevant questioning."

"He blushed and stammered an apology, and sat for a moment on a projecting rock on the side of the road over the mountain edge. She had gathered stray flowers on her walk, diving under bushes and behind rocks, and was fastening them on her hat and mantle. A scarlet creeper ran around the base of the rock down the side of the mountain."

"Oh, that suits me; I must have it," she said rising to her feet, and dropping hat and flowers in the excitement. Just then a sudden eddy of wind came twisting round the corner of a fissure, and whirled hat and flowers round and round, lodging them beyond her power of recovery on a narrow ledge of perpendicular rock, jutting out and inaccessible from the road."

"How now? what will you do?" I said, half in sport at the possibility of a bare-headed companion for the rest of the trip.

"To my surprise, she looked the image of despair and grief; the color had faded out of her rosy cheeks, even her lips were ashy and pale. Her hands were clasped in the most agonizing expression as she mutely gazed at the slender shape below, mocking her with its airy grace of blooms."

"Oh, my friends! can't you recover that hat for me? Do, in pity, and I will thank you to my dying day!"

"No mother, appealing for a lost child, could have been more piteous, while tears stood in her eyes. I was half angry that any woman could be so metamorphosed by the loss of a hat. The merchant whistled, looked bewildered, but evidently didn't choose to risk his life. The driver and horseshoer came to

her rescue; they fastened a hook on to the end of a coil of rope, saying:

"Don't fear, miss, nor look so anxious; we'll rig something an' get yer hat!"

"The driver, stretched at full length, with only his head and an arm over the precipice, and anchored firmly by the rest of the party, threw his rope, harpoon fashion, with an unerring aim. It caught in the rim, the hat was drawn up carefully and restored to the young girl, who, with exhilarating color and sparkling eyes, thanked the men most profusely. They cut short her rhapsodies by jumping on the driver's box and telling us to 'pile in.'

"Once inside, she said:

"As you are all my friends, I must let you into the secret of my hat. All the money I possess is hidden in the lining—quilted in—and no man, not even the highwayman, would ever suspect the treasure hidden in such a cell; now would they?"

"We of course praised her ingenuity."

"A good thousand, is it?" said the merchant."

"The very sum," she replied."

"It was about two o'clock in the morning. We were well out of the most formidable passes, driving briskly toward the Canadian fork. The full moon lightened our way, making the bushes and trees adjacent cast sharp, decided shadows across the road. I had exchanged places with the horseshoer. Inside they were dozing, but I was wakeful and alert. We beguiled the weary hour by story-telling. Suddenly I saw something moving in the shadow of the road on beyond us."

"What is that?" I said."

"The driver looked, his eyes rounding like the moon."

"Nothing but a burro!" referring to the pack mules that frequently strayed down the mountain side. It disappeared quickly in the shade, and from thence, instantly, as if by magic, jumped out into the road two men. They were hidden in huge slouched sembreros and army cloaks. The stoutest caught the bridle of the leaders; the other, covering us with his rifle, shouted:

"Don't stir, or you are dead men!"

"Advancing closer, and keeping us within the range of his muzzle, he cried out:

"Pitch out the treasure box, quick! We are in a hurry!"

"The driver began to stammer a reply, shaking as if he had an ague stroke, but I hushed him with a whisper:

"Stop, stop! let me talk to these men! There is no treasure aboard to-night!" I said this coolly, at the same time waving my body to and fro, backwards and forwards, to get out of the range of the muzzle; the man was evidently very nervous, as well as very near."

"As I intended he should, he took me for an express messenger, and, as neither driver nor messenger are supposed to possess any valuables, they are seldom molested."

"None of your nonsense!" replied the handit. "Hand out the treasure, or you'll see trouble."

"The man at the reins evidently enjoyed my endeavor to get out of range, for he squeaked in a high, falsetto voice:

"Do them bar's look big?"

"Yes," I said, echoing the old joke current among the miners; "Yes, I can read all the advertisements on the wadding!"

"He chuckled a rough chuckle."

"Come, come, leave out that specie-box," shouted the man holding the rifle."

"I insisted there was none."

"Here, look at the waybill; if there is any such thing aboard it will be among the items," and I made a move to get down, holding it in my hand."

"Stay where you are, or I'll shoot you on the spot!"

"I threw him the way bill. He dropped his rifle and picked it up, perusing the items in the moonlight. Profiting by this action I undertook to slip my portmonnaie into my pocket. The driver, misunderstanding the movement, whispered:

"Have you got one?" The man at the reins noticed the conferring, and hallooed at us. The other instantly called:

"None of that!"

"We threw up our hands, and he again turned to the way-bill. I did manage to secrete my money, slipping it into my boot."

"You see there's no mention made of the treasure, and if it was sent it would be noted on the bill. However, you can get up and look in the box, and satisfy yourself."

"He hesitated but a moment, and then jumped up and looked in the box; in doing so he kicked my valise."

"Open this!" said he. I did so, taking out carefully its contents and letting them look inside; the wrapping paper deceived him."

"No," he cried, 'there's no treasure on this stage, but we've sworn to have a hundred dollars to-night, and if we can't find it in the treasure box, we may find it in the baggage. Who's inside?"

"Two men and a lady. None of them rich; one is the horseshoer, going to Denver to shoe the company's horses."

"We'll look out for 'em. Whatever happens, don't stir on your peril. We may find the money on them, or in the baggage."

"I felt terribly for the young girl. The perspiration stood in great beads of agony all over my body."

"It was evident they were sleeping. The men rattled the door and roused them. Presenting his gun, he ordered them out to be searched. They obeyed, half asleep. He placed them in a row. 'Hands up!' he said. 'Now for your pockets!' The horseshoer had but two dollars in silver; the merchant's portmonnaie showed but a five, and the young lady's nothing but some stamps and a little change. The girl, I am sure, looked as if she would swoon."

"You're a mean crowd to have so little with you," said he, 'and I've a mind to send you to Heaven this very night. A hundred dollars we must have, so we'll go for your baggage.' This was uttered with infinite disgust."

"The merchant then spoke. 'You'll find nothing of account in our baggage, but if you will ask this young lady for her hat, and carefully rip out the lining, you will find something worth your pains.'

"The girl turned toward him with blazing eyes, and uttered but one word:

"Traitor!"

"There was no escape; the hat was secured. After the lining was carefully ripped out, it was returned with thanks."

"In luck, in luck!" said the highwayman. "Jump in, all. I'm sorry for your loss, miss,

but we are bound to take whatever is sent us. We have no treasure, but this will do. Drive on!"

"I want the way-bill," I said, excitedly, for the scene we had just witnessed had increased my indignation to a fever heat."

"He handed it to me, but it fluttered under the horse's feet, and again I demanded it. Mechanically he picked it up, mounted the wheel, and handed it to me. Then, touching his hat to the lady, said:

"But for this lining you might have been lying in yonder ditch. No treasure on board! Come this way next time without it, and we'll finish your accounts. Drive on!"

"We gladly followed this advice, but could not find language vigorous enough to express our contempt for the meanness of the merchant. The driver swore at him in Spanish, and the young lady answered all attempts at consolation with hysterical sobs. The merchant alone preserved his equanimity of temper."

"Arriving at Denver, he begged very earnestly of the young lady, with me as her friend, to grant him a few moments for explanation in a private parlor. He was so in earnest that the young girl yielded a reluctant consent."

"He closed the door and bolted it, which looked strangely."

"Don't fear," he said, as I fumbled for my revolver. Sitting in a chair, he pulled out his boot, and from the toe pulled out a roll of greenbacks. Said he, 'A few days before leaving, I was lucky enough to find an opportunity to exchange my doubloons for these. My poor child, let me make restitution. Here are two thousand in bills for the one thousand secured by the robbers,' handing her that amount; 'your lining was a God-send to me; if they had searched me further they would have secured twenty instead of one thousand. Concealed in my baggage are diamonds and precious stones, which, if they had secured, would have beggared me.' Taking a solitaire from his vest lining, he presented that also for her acceptance. 'I should have explained in the stage, but walls have ears, and why should I trust others with my secrets?"

"Of course, as it turned out, I was highly pleased at the sagacity of the gentleman; the more so as I recollected the responsibility of the specie I, too, had assumed."

"I need not tell you that the lady's tears were transmitted into rare smiles, and she was sent to her home rejoicing."

THE WEST UNEQUALLED IN STORY TELLING.

It is no use for an Eastern man to try to tell a big story when there is a Western man about. Causeur has tried it and got beaten, beaten clean out of sight. He thought he could spin a yarn that would test anyone's credulity, but he always found that a Western man could go him one better."

"When I was a young man," said Colonel B., "we lived in Illinois. The farm had been well wooded, and the stumps were pretty thick. But we put the corn in among them, and managed to raise a fair crop. The next season I did my share of the plowing. We had a 'sulky' plow, and I sat in the seat and managed the horses, four as handsome bays as ever a man drew a rein over. One day I found a stump right in my way. I hated to back out, so I just said a word to the team, and, if you'll believe it, they just walked that plow through that stump as though it had been cheese."

Not a soul expressed surprise. But Major S., who had been a quiet listener, remarked quietly:

"It's curious, but I had a similar experience myself, once. My mother always made our clothes in those days, as well as the cloth they were made of. The old lady was awful proud of her homespun—said it was the strongest cloth in the State. One day I had just plowed through a white oak stump in the way you speak of, colonel, but it was a little too quick for me. It came together before I was out of the way, and nipped the seat of my trousers. I felt mean, I can tell you; but I put the string on the ponies, and, if you'll believe it, they just snaked that stump out roots and all. Something had to give, you know."—Boston Transcript.

HOW THE APOSTLES DIED.

1. Peter was crucified in Rome, and, at his own request, with his head downward.

2. Andrew was crucified by being bound to a cross with cords, on which he hung two days, exhorting the people till he expired.

3. St. James the Great was beheaded by order of Herod, at Jerusalem.

4. St. James the Less was thrown from a high pinnacle, then stoned, and finally killed with a fuller's club.

5. St. Philip was bound and hanged against a pillar.

6. St. Bartholomew was flayed to death by command of a barbarous king.

7. St. Matthew was killed with a halberd.

8. St. Thomas, while at prayer, was shot with a shower of lances, and afterward run through the body with a lance.

9. St. Simon was crucified.

10. Thaddeus, or Judas, was cruelly put to death.

11. St. Matthias, the manner of his death is somewhat doubtful; one says stoned, then beheaded; another says he was crucified.

12. Judas Iscariot fell and his bowels gushed out.

13. St. John died a natural death.

14. St. Paul was beheaded by order of Nero.

## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

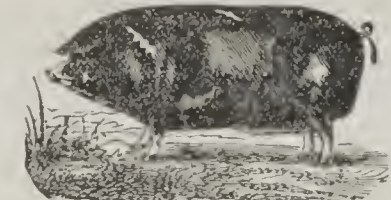
## THIS DIRECTORY

Contains the names, address and business of some of the most reliable breeders of blooded cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees that are to be found in the United States. They deal fairly with their customers, and invite, at all times, a close inspection of their stock. Persons at a distance can write, describing what is wanted, and a reply will be promptly forwarded with description of animals and prices.



CLARK PETTIT,  
Centerton Stock Farm,  
near Salem,  
NEW JERSEY.

Breeder and shipper of the celebrated Jersey Red Swine. Circular containing full and authentic history of the breed, with illustrations of animals from life, and price lists sent free to any address upon application as above.  
mar7-1yr



SPRINGDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINA HOGS.—My stock in 1878 took nine first premiums, three sweepstakes, and one herd premium at three fairs, over hogs of all breeds in three bluegrass counties, viz., at Cynthiana, Lexington, and Paris fairs. Stock of all ages for sale. Prices to suit the times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Young Buckeye and the premium hog Nero (first prize and sweep-stake hog at Hamilton County Fair) imported this fall. Address WILLIAM A. GAINES, nov4-1yr Centerville, Bourbon Co., Ky.

LAWNSDALE BERKSHIRES.—I have now, and am breeding from the following popular families: Sallie, Sweet Seventeen, Hambrook, Oxford, Gipsy, Matchless and Snipe. Pigs for sale by "Elmhurst Prince," "Lord" and "Hugh" Rogers. Prices to suit the times. Reduced rates by express. Send for catalogue and price list.  
jan10-1yr W. SHELBY WILSON, Shelbyville, Ky.

A. G. HERR, St. Matthews, Jefferson county, Ky., has for sale the finest class of registered Jerseys, pedigreed Berkshires, and Yorkshire swine.  
jun20-1yr

THOMAS S. GRUNDY, Springfield, Ky., breeder of improved Jersey Red Hogs, Shorthorn Cattle—of the Young Mary and Phyllis families—with Duke crosses, Thoroughbred Horses and Cotswold Sheep. I am breeding to sell, and would be glad to have my stock inspected at all times.  
aug 1.

J. T. & QUINCY BURGESS, Hutchinson Station, Bourbon County, Ky., importers and breeders of Cotswold Sheep.  
ap11-1yr

W. L. SCOTT, Scott's Station, Shelby county, Ky.—Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Southdown sheep. Orders promptly attended to.  
sept 1-1yr

Z. CARPENTER, Shelby county, Ky.—Importer and breeder of pure Cotswold Sheep and Berkshire Hogs. Orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Post-office address, Shelbyville, Ky.  
dec 1-1yr

JOHN WELCH, Box 26, Louisville, Kentucky, (breeding farm 3 miles south of city, on Third-street road). Breeder and shipper of Poland-China hogs. They are docile, and fatten readily at any age.  
jan3-1yr

T. W. SAMUELS & SONS, Beech Grove Farm, Deatsville, Nelson county, Kentucky, importers and breeders of Pure Cotswold Sheep and Improved English Berkshire Hogs. Have for sale imported stock, and stock bred from imported prize animals. Correspondence and orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.  
july 1.

A. L. DAVINPORT, Lexington, Kentucky, breeder of Shorthorns, A. J. C. C. R. Jerseys, Southdown Sheep, Berkshires from premium imported stock, and White-faced Black Spanish and Seabright Bantam Chickens. Correspondence promptly answered.  
ap1-1yr

ELMHURST Flock of Cotswolds. Imported, and their descendants. Stock always for sale. Correspondence promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogues on application. Address, R. C. ESTILL, dec13-1yr P. O. Box 418, Lexington, Ky.

W. M. MILLER, Claremont, Ontario, Canada, importer and breeder of prize Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale at reasonable prices.  
oct1-1yr

COTSWOLDS FOR SALE.—Ten yearling rams, from imported stock. Price per head \$12, or \$10 around for the lot. Also a few choice ewes. TYLER CARPENTER, breeder of Cotswold sheep, Fisherville Ky.  
31-1yr

J. M. HACKWORTH, Shelbyville, Shelby county, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, and Chester White Hogs. Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.  
jan 1-1yr

F. A. BYARS, Simpsonville, Shelby county, Ky. Breeder of and dealer in pure Southdown Sheep, from best imported strains. Correspondence and orders solicited.  
sept 1-1yr

A. SA COOMBS, Southville, Shelby county, Ky., importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep. Particulars sent on application.  
jan 1-1yr

W. L. WADDY & SONS, Peytona, Shelby county, Ky., importers and breeders of pure Cotswold sheep. Poland-China hogs for sale. Correspondence solicited. Prices reasonable.  
feb6-1yr

N. MCCONATHY, importer and breeder of pure Cotswold sheep, near Lexington, Ky.  
apr28-1yr

J. D. GUTHRIE, Shelbyville, Kentucky, breeder and importer of Cotswold Sheep. Native and imported Bucks and ewes for sale.  
june29-1yr



ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada, Importer and Breeder of Clyde Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Pigs and Cotswold Sheep.  
18-1yr

W. H. WILSON, of Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of Trotting Stock from the following stallions: Sterling, Goldsmith's Abdallah, John Bright, Paymaster; all sired by Volunteer. Also from Pacing Abdallah, sired by Alexander's Abdallah.  
jan27-1yr

W. & V. L. POLK, Ashwood, Maury county, Tenn., breeders of Trotting Horses, Jersey Cattle, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep.  
june6-1yr

THOMAS GIBSON, Woodlawn Mills, Maury county, Tenn., Breeder of Trotting Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Southdown and Merino Sheep.  
june6-1yr

CAMPBELL BROWN, Spring Hill, Maury county, Tenn., breeder of Trotting and Harness Horses, Jersey (H. R.) Cattle, Shorthorns and Southdown Sheep.  
may30-1yr

B. J. TREACY, dealer in Trotting and Fine Harness Horses, No. 116 East Short street, Lexington, Ky. Keeps on hand and for sale single horses and pairs.

Trotting and Gentlemen's Roadsters a specialty. Stallions and Brood mares of the best families of running and trotting blood, always on hand and for sale. Horses trained at reasonable rates.  
july1-1yr

WALTER HANDY, Clifton Stock Farm, Wilmore, Jessamine county, Ky., breeder of Pure Shorthorn Cattle. Young things for sale. Correspondence solicited. Young bulls supplied to shippers South and West.  
47-1yr

REV. M. P. BAILEY, Elkton, Todd county, Kentucky, breeder of pure H. B. Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Angora Goats, Poland-China and Berkshire Hogs. Prices to correspond with the general decline in stock. Correspondence solicited.  
25july1yr

R. A. McELROY, Elmwood, Springfield, Ky., breeder of Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle, Black and Red Berkshire, Jersey Red and Poland-China Swine.  
nov 1-1yr

E. L. SIOUSE, Fisherville, Kentucky. Breeder of fine Cotswold Sheep. Stock delivered at depots. Orders solicited.  
7-1yr

CLOVERLAND HERD, Lexington, Ky.

W. T. HEARNE, Breeder of Pure Short-horns, chiefly Bates Blood. Also Grower of Choice Seed Wheat.  
jan 1-1yr

## ANCORA COATS!

POLK PRINCE, Guthrie, Todd county, Ky. Angora Goats for sale, of pure blood and high grades.  
mar27-1yr

JOSEPH PHILLIPS, Nashville, Tenn., breeder of Pure Angora Goats. Address, care Berry, Denoville & Co.  
mar22-1yr

CAPT. PHIL. KIDD, Lexington, Ky., Live Stock Auctioneer. Particular attention given to public sales of Shorthorn Cattle, Thoroughbred and Trotting Horses.

R. E. EDMONSON, Winchester, Clark county, Ky., attends the courts in the Bluegrass counties. Sales of blooded stock and personal property solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

## VERY IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ON PAINT.

NEW EGYPT, N. J., Feb. 12, 1879.

O. R. Ingersoll, Manager Patrons' Paint Co.,

Dear Sir and Brother: My house, painted last year with your Ready Mixed Paint, looks up before the eye grandly, and is the cynosure of all sightseers. You recollect I tried to have Dr. — and Mr. S., of this place, to adopt your paints, but could not induce them. Now mark the contrast at the present time. The doctor's is in streaks and looks dirty and old, as if painted many years. Mr. S.'s house has faded very much, while mine looks more brilliant than ever. When the full moon shines upon the house it looks like a block of silver at broad daylight. The veranda ceiling reflects the arched brackets of the columns like a huge mirror. Every one notes the contrast of the mixed paints over the old way, and admires the glossy appearance of the building. You can fully refer any one to this house, for it is the largest and most conspicuous on the line of the Camden & Ambory railroad, via Pemberton.

JOHN S. MALLORY.

NOTE.—Patrons' Paint Company Book—Every One His Own Painter—mailed free. Address Patrons Paint Co., 162 South street, New York. Cheapest, best paint in the world.

BEARDED SEED WHEAT

I have for sale a limited supply of a new variety of BEARDED WHEAT, which originated on the farm of L. L. Dorsey, Jr., near Louisville, where it has produced wonderful crops. The wheat is of light red color, a strong grower, and yielded this season an average of over thirty bushels per acre wherever sown. Price \$2.25 per bushel. Also all other varieties of seed wheat for sale at market rates.

R. H. HOSKINS,  
Manager Farmers' Supply House,  
No. 31 Main St., Louisville, Ky.  
33-41

AGENTS WANTED.—For the best and fast-selling Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., 27 1st Philadelphia, Pa.



## HORTICULTURAL.

Conducted by J. DECKER, Secretary of the State Horticultural Society.

**STRAWBERRY CATALOGUE.**—Mr. Wm. Parry, the reliable nurseryman of Cincinnati, N. J., advertises his fall list of strawberry plants for sale. He includes Longfellow and Warren. His price list will be sent on application by postal card, or colored illustrated catalogue, for three-cent stamp.

THE *Recorder* says "the Chas. Downing strawberry was originated by Mr. Downing, of Kentucky." Mr. Downing was the originator, and the locality was the same as Mr. Webb's, being only a short distance apart, and the same soil. This is one reason why we have so much faith in the general success of Mr. Webb's seedlings.

## NEW STRAWBERRIES.

"We have received a catalogue of two new varieties of strawberries, the testimonials of which are mostly extracts from newspapers or village papers, the editors of which probably do not know one variety of strawberry from another, and not one of whom are any way conversant with scarcely any of the newer or older sorts; hence no comparisons are made, but, according to their way of thinking, these are 'the finest' and 'the best,' and 'the largest' and 'the most productive' that they have any 'knowledge' of. Knowledge? what's the knowledge of such persons good for regarding strawberries in general? They remind us of an Englishman and his wife who worked for us a few years ago. No such berries were 'hever grown as those in hold Hengland,' and yet the first strawberries that ripened with us, only medium size, and of which we showed them the largest, they exclaimed, 'Ho, my heyes! did you hever see such berries in hold Hengland?' Bosh on such testimonials; let's be done with them and give such as are reliable."

The above from Purdy's *Fruit Recorder* has brought us the inquiry: "Does he mean Longfellow and Warren?" Of course not, as the following card will show:

OFFICE PURDY'S RECORDER AND FRUIT FARM, PALMYRA, 1879.

Can I exchange any of my stock with you for 100 to 500 each of Longfellow and Warren? I have a fine stock of all the newer kinds.

A. M. PURDY.

Having an excellent stock of such kinds as we wished to offer our customers, the above was respectfully declined.

For Farmers' Home Journal.  
TURNIP GREENS.

The old fashioned "turnip greens" are perfectly hardy in winter, and make the best early "greens" for the table. In fact, they are in cooking condition during all the months of January, February and March. But their value as a forage plant for bees is not generally known, and to this fact I desire to call special attention. The flowers bloom in April, and are unusually rich in pollen and honey. The rich food for the bees furnished by the flowers of turnip greens comes at a time when there is a scarcity of pollen-bearing bloom.

As a winter pasturage for sheep there is nothing so good as a lot sown broadcast with turnip greens. The sheep will graze it down close to the ground without injury, for it will grow up again early in the spring in time to produce plenty of flowers for the bees. The seed should be sown broadcast in July, August and September on every unoccupied piece of ground, and also with rye and buckwheat to bloom out for the bees.

Pewee Valley, Aug. 19. A. W. K.

## PEAR BLIGHT.

Mr. D. P. Westcott, Rochester, N. Y., is reported in the *Rural Home* as having tried linseed oil repeatedly for the last four years on pear trees affected with blight, and with such uniform success that he is thoroughly convinced that it is a remedy. But he does not simply pour on the oil or wash the trees with it, but takes a paint brush and thoroughly works the oil into the pores of the bark, believing it is the closing of the pores, arresting circulation, that causes the blight. He had but one tree attacked last year, and the prompt and vigorous application of the oil cured it.

A correspondent of the *Detroit Post and Tribune* says salt sown about the roots of pear trees is a sure cure for the blight. "It will prevent blight without fail, and cure it, unless the tree is too far gone. The cure is gradual, but in two or three years a blighted tree will regain perfect health. I have been trying this treatment for upwards of twelve years upon my own trees, and each year strengthens my conviction that salt is the long sought remedy. I was led to try it by seeing it stated that the pear tree originated in some of the salt marshes of Europe. Brine, espe-

cially old meat brine, will do. Bury dry salt near the surface. The moment you see the pear leaves looking as if sprinkled or hastily dipped in ink, you may be sure that it is blight, and the tree will surely die unless the disease is arrested by the use of salt."

In giving our friends these articles on "Pear Blight," we do so without any recommendation. Our best authorities have only got as far as to say it is a fungoid disease, and give no remedy. It is well enough to experiment. We can have one satisfaction: as things stand our trees are nearly sure to die, and if we kill them by doctoring, it all amounts to the same thing in the end. Linseed oil has been recommended several times, but it must be pure or sure death is the result. We have no faith in salt, but don't think it likely to hurt much.

## SMALL FRUITS.

From the Tennessee report for July we extract as follows:

The time of these crops is now over, but now is an opportune period for increasing the amount by planting vines. August is, next to March, the best time for setting out strawberries, and as this is the most important of the small fruits, we respectfully invite the attention of farmers to this crop. It is the first crop from which the farmer can get money in the spring, and as the money yield is enormous per acre, we know of nothing to which we can call the attention to, that is of more importance.

Great care should be taken in the selection of species, as some kinds, though very delicious for table use, will not bear transportation. Select the firmer varieties, then, and carefully prepare the soil to receive them. They will not pay to be set in poor land, unless well manured. The dry, poor, sandy ridges of the State will produce the very best berries if properly fertilized. The fall season, too, is the proper time to set out fruit trees and vines. Get them in the ground early enough to throw out roots, and then they will resist cold.

The highlands and plateau of Tennessee will yet be the most lucrative portions of the State when they are devoted to what seems to have been the intention of the Creator. Their adaptation to fruits is proven by the fact that this year our almost entire supply is to be drawn from elevated points. We hope to see this vast territory utilized in this and grazing purposes before many years. They have been patiently awaiting the will of man in this respect, and the time seems now to be near at hand.

FROM an interview with an ex-Congressman in Indianapolis *Journal*: Mr. Orth was a member of the same Congress, and occupied the next seat to mine, so that we became well acquainted. Orth's name, as I remember, was just about in the middle of the list of members, and the clerk, in reading his name, did not always speak it quite plainly. A man was sitting by me one day who had been quite a frequent listener to the proceedings of the House, and when some vote was being taken he made the curious inquiry: "Tell me, Mr. Myers, why does the clerk always, when he gets in the middle of the roll call, say, 'God love us all?'" Upon his being informed that what the clerk really said was "Godlove S. Orth," instead of "God love us all," he didn't look as if he wanted to ask for any more information that day.

A GREAT many men, whatever may have been their experience in life, are accustomed to complain of the usage they have received in the world. They fill the ears of those who have the misfortune to be their friends with lamentations respecting their own troubles. But there is no man that is not born into a world of trouble; and no man has attained to anything like the full stature of manhood who has not been ground, as it were, to powder by the hardships which he has encountered in this life. This is a world in which men are made, not by velvet, but by stone and iron handling.

"MA, has sister Floy ever traveled any?" "No, child, no—you mustn't speak when others are talking." "Then, when I was a-lyin' under the soft Sunday night, and sister and Mr. John came in from church and was a-settin' in the big rockin'cheer, how came her to say that the nicest land she ever was in was Lapland?"

A MAN coming out of a Texas newspaper office with one eye gouged out, his nose spread all over his face, and one of his ears chewed off, replied to a policeman who interviewed him: "I didn't like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, and I went in ter see the man who writ it, an' he wrt there!"

## STATE GRANGE—OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, KY. STATE GRANGE, }  
BRODHEAD, KY., Aug. 15, 1879.  
Receipts and disbursements of the secretary's office for the week ending August 15, 1879:

RECEIPTS.	
Grange 565, June quarter, 1879.	\$1 00
Grange 849, June quarter, 1879.	1 08
Grange 1,112, June quarter, 1879.	3 32
Grange 493, March quarter, 1879.	1 92
Grange 835, June quarter, 1879.	1 80
Total receipts.	\$10 72
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Grange 849, paid delegate.	\$1 68
Grange 493, paid stamps.	82
Paid express charges, No. 50.	2 85
Cash on hand.	\$ 7 87

Since my last report, I have furnished Mr. C. E. Bowman, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Kentucky, the names and post-office address of one Secretary of subordinate Granges in each county, as a suitable person to correspond with; and when he sends you his blanks for monthly reports, please be prompt and as accurate as you can, in making out and forwarding to him these reports, that the order in Kentucky may be posted in this matter.

There are many Secretaries of subordinate Granges that have not as yet forwarded their reports for the quarter ending June 30, 1879. As the harvest and election are now over, I hope Secretaries will attend to this duty without delay. Send in your reports promptly, whether you have a balance to your credit or not, as it is important you should report promptly, so the books of this office may be kept up, and we can know what we are doing.

I would state that the order in the State is fast settling upon a firm basis, in consolidating small Granges, and in lopping off dead branches that are a drawback to live members. I now begin to look upon the Grange as a permanent institution in Kentucky, and getting in a healthy condition. When we get upon a solid basis, and learn to co-operate and make the order useful, we will begin to have a permanent growth, and a lasting one.

JAS. G. CARTER,  
Secretary Kentucky State Grange.

## FEED YOUR BEES.

Editor Farmers' Home Journal:

August is one of the critical months in apiculture. Therefore examine, and if each colony has not about twenty-five lbs of sealed honey, it should be fed, and now is the time for it, to insure the bees wintering. Feed unsaleable honey or sugar; the finer the sugar, the greater certainty of the health of your bees, and some are using grape sugar on account of cheapness.

As there is so much difference of opinion as to its good or bad qualities, I would advise the beginner, for whom this is written, to wait until the question is settled before trying it. Molasses and very dark sugar are both thought to be unwholesome for bees. Combs of surplus honey, which are only partially sealed, should have the honey extracted and used.

As most beginners have no extractor, and need all the nice comb they have, they can have the honey removed by breaking the copings, and placing the combs in the upper story of the hive in need of honey. The bees will carry it to the brood chamber and store it for winter.

This year has proven to me the value of empty combs, as my bees have stored surplus only when supplied with frames full of empty comb. I have not had a single section box filled when supplied with only a starter of natural comb or foundation.

If you have a feeder, use it; if not, a plate in the upper story filled with wet sugar or syrup, with some grass to prevent bees from drowning, may safely be used. If your bees are weak in number, and are not raising young, add some flour to the food you give them. By the last of next month the bees should have enough sealed honey to last them until spring.

And now is the time to sow turnip seed, than which there is no better honey and pollen producing plant. It comes in about apple blossom time.

Pewee Valley, Aug. 8. K.

A GREAT operatic "star" once gave her servant, a simple country girl, an order for the opera on a night when she appeared in one of her greatest parts. That evening the great prima donna surpassed herself; she was recalled time after time; the audience was wildly enthusiastic, almost every number was encored. On returning she wearily asked her maid how she had enjoyed the opera. "Well, the opera, ma'am, was fine, but I felt sorry for you," was the reply. "For me, child! And why?" "Well, ma'am," said the waiting maid, "you did everything so badly, that the people were always shouting and storming at you, and making you do it all over again."

"SAM, wharfo' am de 'casion ob yer sore nose?" "Ise been sunstruck, Clem." "Dasso? How kin be visitation?" "Well, yer see, dat boy Rem an' me was heftin' punkins last night, and Rem p'inted one t'ords me rader sprightly, an' dar's de record ob de 'clision."

THE bad effects of imprudence in eating and drinking are speedily removed, and the depression following eating is quickly banished by the use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cents.

## BRINLY PLOWS

Best and Cheapest in Use.  
Suited to Every Kind of Soil and Work.  
One of the Most Popular is Shown Above.

Send for Full Illustrated Price List.

BRINLY, MILES & HARDY,  
SOLE MANUFACTURERS. Main and Preston Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

## WM. SKENE &amp; CO.

Proprietors

## LOUISVILLE FERTILIZER WORKS

Louisville, Ky.

Manufacture RAW BONE DUST, the BEST FERTILIZER for Wheat, SKENE'S COMPLETE PLANT FOOD, SKENE'S PERFECT TOBACCO FERTILIZER.

Will Make Fertilizers According to Formulas Sent Them.

Keep constantly on hand PURE STANDARD PERUVIAN GUANO and LOBOS GUANO, and all kinds of FERTILIZING CHEMICALS.

They will send their Pamphlet on the Chemistry of Plants free to those sending their names. Also, give advice to those who desire it—How and when to use Fertilizers. Those sending for advice will please state how much wheat per acre and how much corn the land they wish to fertilize will produce without manure.

WORKS—Nos. 177 to 187 High Ave.

OFFICE—No. 153 West Main Street.

## 100 PIANOS &amp; ORGANS

Manufactured by the greatest makers,

Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, Kurtzmann, Mason & Hamlin,

Smith American Organ Co., and others,

at prices LOWER THAN EVER at the newly enlarged warehouses of their

Sole Wholesale Agent,

D. P. FAULDS, 165 Fourth Street.

Purchasers should see them before buying elsewhere.



## NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS

ON

ARCHITECTURE,

AND

AGRICULTURE,

Sent post paid on receipt of price.

Woodward's Artistic Drawing Studies.	\$ 4 00
Woodward's Ornamental and Paucy Alphabets.	6 00
Woodward's Country Homes.	1 00
Woodward's Cottages and Farm Houses.	1 00
Woodward's Country and Suburban Houses.	1 00
Woodward's Grapery, &c.	1 00
Woodward's Designs for the Free Saw.	50
Jacques' Manual of the House.	1 00
Monckton's National Stair Builder.	5 00
Monckton's National Carpenter and Joiner.	5 00
Rural Church Architecture.	4 00
Hassie's National Cottage Architecture.	4 00
Cupper's Stair Builder.	2 50
Friedrich's School House Architecture.	4 00
Harnes's Barns, Out Buildings and Fences.	4 00
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Todd's Young Farmer's Manual, 2 Vols.	4 50
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# FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL

Established 1895—Reorganized May 12, 1879.

Thos. S. Kennedy, Pres't. Ion B. Nall, Sec'y.  
NEW FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL CO.  
PUBLISHERS.  
Office No. 15 Courier-Journal Building, Corner  
Fourth and Green Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

ION B. NALL, Editor.

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sertion; subsequent insertions, 10 cents per  
line.

Authorized advertising agents will be al-  
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orders coming through their hands.

Advertisements will not be given special  
position in this paper.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1879.

The Munfordville fair will be held  
October 14, four days.

A CROP of potatoes in Boone county,  
Ky., was sold last week at \$1 per bar-  
rel.

AFTER the heavy storms of last week  
farmers reported the prospects for the  
corn crop as very flattening.

THE report of the death in England  
of Mrs. Sartoris, ex-President Grant's  
only daughter, which was telegraphed  
last week, proves to be untrue. It was  
another Mrs. Sartoris who died.

FASTEST TROTTING TIME.—Mr. Bon-  
ner's horse, Edwin Forrest, made a  
mile in 2:13 3/4 on August 9. This is  
the fastest mile ever trotted, and it was  
over a three-quarter track at that.

THE Paducah fair will be held Octo-  
ber 14, 15, 16 and 17. They give a  
good list of premiums. The programme  
can be had by addressing Mr. J. H.  
Ashcraft, the secretary, at Paducah.

SEED WHEAT.—The millers of Rus-  
sellville, Ky., protest against the sowing  
of Fultz, Clawson and Diehl wheat.  
They propose to publish a statement,  
and are entitled to a respectful hearing.

THE Tennessee Agricultural Associa-  
tion will hold its annual fair at Nash-  
ville beginning September 30, and hold-  
ing through the week. Reduced rates  
for stock and passengers has been prom-  
ised by the railroads.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.—The Lou-  
isville & Nashville railroad has made a  
reduction of about seven cents per  
hundred pounds on all freights shipped  
from Glasgow. Tobacco is taken for  
Louisville at thirty-seven cents per cwt.

THE dogs in Henry county are kill-  
ing all the sheep of the member-elect  
of the Legislature. Really we tremble  
lest they should begin on the represen-  
tatives next, and then stick a tooth in  
our good old governor before we can  
repeal the dog law. Perhaps an extra  
session would save us.

HELP! HELP!—Week before last the  
FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL advised its  
farmer readers to hold for the \$1 per  
bushel for their orchard grass seed.  
The dealers gave us a terrible wiggling,  
and we now call for help from the farm-  
ers. One dollar and fifty cents from  
each one will ease our pains, and we'll  
send the paper to the donor for one  
year too. Come along!

THE Bardstown fair will be held Sep-  
tember 2, 3 and 4. The directors are  
making every effort to make this equal,  
if not surpass, their most successful  
fairs of former days. Everything is ar-  
ranged for the comfort and convenience  
of exhibitors and visitors. Bardstown  
is a good place to show stock or ma-  
chinery. The premiums are liberal  
enough to attract attention.

THE HOG CROP.—It is getting to be  
about time to begin speculating in re-  
gard to the fall hog crop. So far as we  
have been able to observe, there is no  
reason to expect much more than the  
number of last year in our own State.  
While there has been no especial effort  
made to increase the number, and un-  
der ordinary circumstances it would be  
decreased, the freedom from epidemic  
diseases has been greater than hitherto,

and this will counterbalance any  
shortage from indisposition of farmers  
to raise pigs. If there is any change in  
the number marketed this fall we think  
there will be a slight increase. No one  
can tell what the ruling price will be,  
but speculations point to about three  
cents in the country. It will take at  
least four cents to make farmers happy.

ORCHARD grass seed seems slow to  
move. Either the foreign purchasers  
do not credit the Kentucky short crop  
theory, or they are holding back to see  
if they can not get up a little no-demand  
theory of their own to counteract it.  
A few crops have been sold at \$1, but  
we can hardly claim this as selling rate,  
although that is what most of them  
hold for. Ninety cents per bushel can  
be obtained for good clean seed.

THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.—The pro-  
gramme for the nineteenth St. Louis  
fair and exposition is ready for distri-  
bution. The industrial exposition opens  
September 22, and the live stock, fruit,  
etc., departments October 6. The pre-  
miums offered are very large. This is  
the only fair where large premiums are  
given for all classes of blooded cattle,  
Devons, Ayrshires, Jerseys, Holsteins,  
Herefords and Shorthorns, each have  
their separate rings. The purses to  
trotting horses are very attractive. The  
crowd is always immense at the St.  
Louis fair. Address G. O. Kalb, sec-  
retary, for premium list and rules.

THE DANVILLE FAIR.—The fair last  
week was the first under the manage-  
ment of the new company, and it is  
gratifying to know that it was very suc-  
cessful in every way. We have space  
merely to mention some of the more  
important entries. Mr. A. H. Davin-  
port, of Fayette, sharply contested with  
Mr. R. M. Fisher for premiums for  
Southdown sheep. The premiums were  
pretty evenly divided. For Cotswolds,  
Geo. Dunn, of Mercer; Gentry & Son,  
J. T. & Q. Burgess, of Bourbon, and  
Mr. Cecil, of Mercer, carried out the  
ribbons.

In the cattle rings Messrs. W. W.  
Goddard, G. M. Bedford, of Bour-  
bon; Worthington & Caldwell, T. C.  
Coleman, Gran. Cecil, and several  
other exhibitors contested for the prizes  
which were divided among them. Mr.  
Bedford took herd premium and sweep-  
stakes cow, and T. C. Coleman that for  
sweepstakes bull.

In the Jersey cattle ring, Caldwell  
& Myer got first for bull, and Dr. J.  
M. Myer for cow; Rubie Gentry for  
cow under two years.

The usual fine and interesting exhibi-  
tion of saddle and harness horses was  
made. The leading horsemen of Cen-  
tral Kentucky met on the grounds, and  
made gallant fights in most every ring,  
much to the amusement of the very  
fine crowd of spectators.

The Danville fair is under the man-  
agement of young and energetic men,  
who will add to its success by keeping  
it up in every way with the fairs in the  
other Bluegrass counties.

## THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The Kansas State Board of Agricul-  
ture has issued a valuable report for the  
quarter ending June 30, 1879. The  
report is by counties, and is very  
thorough and complete. It embraces  
crops of all kinds, the acreage and the  
increase and decrease, live stock and  
their diseases, bees, eggs, poultry, popu-  
lation, number and valuation of farms  
and dwellings, taxes, agricultural socie-  
ties, dairy products, orchards and fruits,  
meteorological tables, wool clip, dia-  
grams showing the increase or decrease  
of each crop for four years, and much  
other interesting information in regard  
to that wonderful and rapidly growing  
young State.

Nothing could be more influential in  
attracting immigration to a State than  
the circulation of such a pamphlet as  
this; and it may be possible that while  
the numerous correspondents of the  
board were collecting the facts to be  
published in this report, that the ne-  
groes of the South heard something  
about them and rushed pell-mell to a  
State that had so much enterprise and  
energy in its people and officials. They  
doubtless considered, where there was  
so much rapidly accumulating wealth  
and vigorous outgrowth in prosperity,  
there must of necessity be a great  
many crumbs falling about, which they  
could glean and fatten their carcasses on.  
But these deluded negroes have  
learned to their sorrow the truth of the  
old proverb that, "Without labor there  
is no reward."

The productions of Kansas are all  
obtained by good honest, hard work,  
and any one is greatly mistaken if he  
expects to make a living in that rig-  
orous climate by lounging around and  
doing nothing, in the same manner that  
many of the negroes get along in the  
warm, genial, sunny South.

## THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is Located at Lexington.

As was foreshadowed last week, the  
legislative committee, with Lieut. Gov.  
Underwood at its head, met in this city  
last week, and by a vote of four to three  
permanently located the Agricultural  
and Mechanical College at Lexington,  
where the city offered its park of 51  
acres, which cost with buildings \$50,000,  
and \$30,000 in cash; and to which sum  
the county of Fayette added \$20,000.

This settles the vexed question at last,  
and it is to be hoped now that this in-  
stitution, with its liberal income from  
government and State, will be made  
useful in educating the youth of the  
State in the way that will best develop  
the resources of her great agricultural  
and mineral districts.

There will be objections in future,  
no doubt, if past experiences are re-  
membered, to attaching the college to  
any other concern, or any other con-  
cern to the college; but it does appear  
that some sort of connection should ex-  
ist between the State Bureau of Agri-  
culture and the A. and M. College.

We do not undertake to point out in  
what manner this may be effected, or  
which should be subordinate, but it is  
evident that the bureau can not benefit  
the class it is meant to, in its present  
shape, to an extent equal to its cost.

If this college should be connected  
with the Bureau of Agriculture and  
the two should be in co-operation with  
a department of immigration, there are  
great openings for future usefulness.  
At this time there are millions of peo-  
ple, strong, able-bodied workmen in  
Europe, dependent upon the United  
States for daily bread and meat. The  
pinch with them is not so great as it is  
in China, where women have eaten  
their own children, but it is only one  
degree removed from actual want and  
starvation. Under these circumstances  
longing eyes have been turned to this  
country, and there is an earnest yearn-  
ing to immigrate to this land of plenty  
and prosperity.

The trades people are organizing  
clubs to ship some of their more needy  
fellow-workmen across the ocean, and  
skilled workmen are being sent over  
by large manufacturers under contracts  
to work in this country. Some British  
establishments, in cutlery for instance,  
have found it advantageous to send  
machinery and workmen to the United  
States to make their articles here, in-  
stead of sending the ready-made articles  
across the ocean and paying a high  
duty, say sixty per cent. on their value.  
In this country they will have cheap  
land, cheap buildings, cheap taxes, cheap  
food, cheap fuel; and, with their own  
workmen and machinery brought over  
from the old country, they can make  
their wares, such as knives, scissors,  
scythes, hoes and other implements of  
fine steel, just as cheap as can be done  
in England, and the whole 60 per cent.  
customs duty will be saved. The pros-  
pect of the future is that more than a  
million of work people will be drawn to  
this country in the next few years.

In the agricultural districts of Eng-  
land the suffering is particularly severe.  
It is useless for us to discuss the causes  
of this distress, for it is so great that  
Parliament has appointed a committee  
to do this. But one thing is certain: a  
well organized and energetic bureau of  
immigration could, at a small cost,  
bring over just as many British farmers  
to Kentucky as could be accommodated  
with situations.

Whoever has land for sale, or wants  
to engage a farm hand for next year,  
should speak out. And if all should  
speak at once, we would hear such a  
mighty shout that would arouse the  
whole State to the necessity of prompt  
action, in replenishing our fields with  
fresh laborers and reclaiming our aban-  
doned farms and waste lands.

## MORE THAN TWO BALES TO THE ACRE.

Several times during the last four years we  
have taken occasion to call attention to the  
new process of cotton planting so successfully  
pursued by Mr. J. J. Crump, of this county.  
The result of this process was 1,310 lbs of  
ginned cotton to the acre in 1877, 1,000 lbs  
in 1878, and this season the prospects are  
good for the heaviest yield he has ever had.  
For the benefit of our readers and exchanges  
we will again give Mr. Crump's formula: He  
prepares his land in December by digging  
holes three feet from each other, each eigh-  
teen inches square and eighteen inches deep;  
these holes he fills with manure to within four  
inches to the top, and the remainder of the  
way with the top soil. At the usual season he  
plants with a view to having three stalks to a  
hill, and piles the clay from the bottoms of  
the pits as deep over their tops as the supply  
will admit of, with a view to keeping down  
the grass, then cultivates with hand and  
hoe, never allowing a plow to be used. The  
preparation is made in December in order to  
subdue the fiery qualities of the fertilizer, and  
the holes when prepared will make at least  
three crops without changing their contents—the  
second crop generally being the best, and  
the first and third about the same. This plan  
has gone beyond the sphere of experiment,  
and there is no longer necessity for a man to  
scrape over a dozen acres when he can obtain  
more cotton and better cotton by cultivating

two or three by Mr. Crump's process.—Aber-  
deen (Miss.) Examiner.

Mr. Crump has clearly hit upon a  
good thing. No system of culture can  
be so thorough and perfect as spading  
the ground and mixing in the manure  
to the depth of eighteen inches. The  
holes are just large enough to afford ac-  
commodation for the roots of the three  
cotton plants allowed to grow in each  
one, and they are near enough together  
to fill the rows with the growing plants  
without being crowded, but the rows  
should be six feet apart in rich bottom  
lands, where the stalks grow six or  
eight feet high.

Mr. Crump has given the planters of  
the South the original idea and practi-  
cally proved its great value. Upon this  
basis great improvements can be made,  
such, for instance, as the use of a horse  
hoe or scraper to work between the  
rows to keep down grass and weeds,  
for the surface culture of the crop can  
not be too shallow. Then again, the  
fertilizer can be composted and mixed  
with soil ready to fill in the holes when-  
ever they are dug at any time during  
the fall, winter and spring. In this  
way more time for preparing the  
ground can be obtained, and a larger  
crop can consequently be planted with-  
out employing extra field hands. In  
digging the holes there are ingenious  
implements called post-hole augurs and  
diggers, that will help the workman  
along twice as fast as he can work with  
a spade. Thus by machinery and im-  
proved implements the work can be  
done more rapidly and more economi-  
cally, and the planter who intelligently  
adopts Mr. Crump's process will be able  
to double his cotton crop without any  
more labor and cost than he now ex-  
pends in the old way of cultivating.

The whole secret of Mr. Crump's pro-  
cess is the liberal use of manures. He  
does not say what fertilizers he uses,  
but they are doubtless a compost of  
cotton seed, guano and stable manure.  
Instead of cotton seed, it will be better  
to use the meal of cotton seed, from  
which the oil has been extracted, and  
the ashes from the hulls and stalks. An  
oil mill ought to give a ton of meal for  
a ton of seed, delivered at the mill. At  
present the prevailing price paid by the  
mills is only \$7 per ton for the seed,  
while they charge \$16 per ton at the  
mill for the meal. The meal is no rich-  
er in proportion to weight than the  
seed, but it can be used as a fertilizer  
in a more convenient form and made to  
spread over more land; still, the differ-  
ence in value as a fertilizer between the  
seed and the meal is not as great as that  
made in the buying and selling price of  
each by the mills. Therefore, rather  
than sell cotton seed at \$7 per ton to  
buy meal at \$16, every planter should  
crush the seed in his corn mill and use  
it as a fertilizer for his cotton crop.  
Salt sown heavily between the rows  
during the spring and summer will keep  
down the grass and insects, and improve  
the fertility of the soil. Old salt from  
the city pork houses can be bought at  
half price.

The main point in Mr. Crump's pro-  
cess—and a good one it is, too—is in  
putting so large a supply of manure  
(it being sufficient to last for three  
years) just where it is needed by the  
roots of the growing plants, and no  
where else! He concentrates the ma-  
nure in the holes, just as the grain drill  
plants together the grain and its fertil-  
izer in the same row, and all the ma-  
nure is within reach of the plant to  
feed on. There is no waste, as there  
would be in spreading the manure  
broadcast over the land; nor is there  
any drying out of the plant, as in sur-  
face manuring, for as the long tap root  
of the cotton plant penetrates the soil  
in its downward growth, it finds rich  
food all the way down for 18 inches to  
keep up a vigorous and healthy growth  
of the stalk and branches. Thus  
drought will not affect it, and an early  
frost will only aid the crop by checking  
the growth of the plant, and causing  
the bolls to open.

Here, then, is an opening for the  
Southern planters to better their for-  
tunes by their own exertions.

## KENTUCKY FAIRS.

Florence.....	August 27, 3 days
Shelbyville.....	August 26, 3 days
Lexington.....	August 26, 5 days
Springfield.....	August 27, 3 days
Alexandria.....	September 2, 5 days
Franklin.....	September 2, 5 days
Germantown.....	September 2, 5 days
Bowling Green.....	September 4, 3 days
Bardstown.....	September 2, 3 days
Paris.....	September 2, 5 days
Henderson.....	September 17,
Hartford.....	September 30, 5 days
Glasgow.....	October 7, 4 days
Owensboro.....	October 8, 3 days

Road engines are about to prove  
impracticable on account of the dam-  
age they do to the highways. The  
counties recover heavy damages against  
them where they have been using  
their roads.

BRASS passes for gold in Africa; and,  
by the way, it does here, too.

## THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

A telegram from New York to the  
*Courier-Journal*, recently, says:

The different trade organizations  
throughout the country are responding  
promptly to the circulars of the Board  
of Managers of the Produce Exchange,  
asking them to unite in the cental sys-  
tem instead of the bushel, and by Oc-  
tober 1 the new system will no doubt  
begin to operate smoothly.

The system provides that all dealings  
in grain, flour, meal, provisions, lard,  
tallow, butter, cheese, petroleum, naval  
stores, oils, hay, salt, seed, dried fruit,  
live and dressed stock, freights, storage  
or other articles of produce that are or  
may be dealt in by produce merchants,  
be based exclusively on the basis of  
weight, the unit of transactions to be  
the pound avoirdupois, and the multi-  
ple thereof to be the cental or 100  
pounds avoirdupois.

To-day Messrs. Asa Stevens, A. S.  
Jewell, A. E. Orr, and Gustav Schwab,  
the Committee on Trade, referred the  
subject of the weight for vinegar to a  
number of prominent wholesale grocers,  
and the weight for molasses and syrups  
to the Importers' and Grocers' Board of  
Trade. This body has already adopted  
the cental system.

The weight fixed for oils is 7 1/2 lbs to  
the gallon. The weights of the various  
liquids are to be determined now, so  
that they might be accepted by the sub-  
sistence departments of the govern-  
ment in making up the contracts. The  
Secretary of War and the Secretary of  
the Interior are both favorable to the  
adoption of the cental system.

ABOUT BONE DUST.—Mr. R. H. Hos-  
kins, 31 Main street, this city, is agent for  
the Champion Raw Bone Meal, which  
is made especially for his trade. If the  
meal comes up to his sample, and this  
he guarantees, no farmer can complain  
of its want of purity. Under a strong  
microscope its every particle shows that  
it is clear bone.

He explains that it is made in St.  
Louis from the bones gathered on the  
prairies, where they have bleached for  
years; all the softer portions have de-  
composed, what is left being the hard-  
est and purest bone. It is also claimed  
that the bones of wild or prairie cattle  
make a better fertilizer than that of  
stall fed or slop fed stock. Of this we  
have no means of knowing, unless it  
be proven by actual test; but one su-  
periority bones of that kind have is  
the freedom from heat in cooking, that  
many of the bones gathered about  
cities have been subjected to. The  
raw bone meal is considered much  
better.

Mr. Hoskins has certificate of Prof.  
G. A. Liebig that he analyzed a sample  
of the same meal, from which we extract:  
"It is of remarkably uniform grain,  
free from all adulteration, and, not hav-  
ing been subjected to any steaming or  
boiling process, contains the nitrogen-  
ous element of the bone intact."

Mr. Hoskins is selling great quantities  
of this bone to the wheat growers, and  
largely also this year to those who tried  
it last.

We are just in receipt of the exten-  
sive catalogue of Kidd's great com-  
bination sale. It takes just eighty-  
three pages, closely crowded, to regis-  
ter the stock. If this is not to be the  
biggest sale ever held on Kentucky soil,  
numbers count for nothing. The Cap-  
tain has advertised this sale all over the  
country at great expense, and his ef-  
forts have attracted more attention to  
Kentucky than anything that has been  
done lately. He deserves the good will  
and assistance of the whole communi-  
ty.

A DESIRABLE HOME FOR SALE.—By  
reference to our advertising columns  
it will be seen that Vineland, the hand-  
some and conveniently located home of  
the late Josephus Wilson, Esq., adja-  
cent to the city of Shelbyville, Ky., is  
for sale. This beautiful and productive  
farm is so situated as to make it one of  
the most desirable in Kentucky. Read  
the advertisement for particulars.

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—Mr. Ed.  
C. Harbison advertises in this issue a  
bluegrass farm of sixty acres, lying near  
Cropper's Depot, Shelby county, Ky.  
The location is a good one, and the  
land is first-rate. As it is well improved,  
it should sell readily to any one want-  
ing such a place. See advertisement  
for particulars.

GRAPE VINES.—Mrs. Z. F. Smith,  
Eminence, Ky., has a lot of nice Ives'  
Seedling grape vines for sale at the low-  
est market rate. Any one in want of  
them can address as above for prices,  
etc.

"My Grandmother's Churn" is a  
new song by Professor Schoeller, of  
Dalton, Ga. It is published by R. W.  
Carroll & Co., Cincinnati, O. Price,  
thirty cents.



## LIVE STOCK.

## A FINE COTSWOLD FOR SOME-BODY.

As an inducement to some one to get up a club of twenty subscribers to the FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL, Messrs. J. R. Winlock & Bro., of Hiseville, Warren county, Ky., offer as a premium

## A Fine Cotswold Ram Lamb,

the pick of their very fine flock of imported bred sheep. The lamb is one sired by 2d Duke of Berlin, he by imported Duke of Berlin, and guaranteed to weigh from 100 to 130 lbs at four months old.

**SALE OF FALSETTO.**—It is said that Col. Hunt Reynolds has sold his three year old horse, Falsetto, to Mr. Pierre Lorillard for \$18,000. Mr. Lorillard will send him to England to try his mettle with the English cracks.

**SALE OF FINE STOCK.**—Rev. M. P. Bailey sold last month (July) to Dalley Parker, of Sebree City, a Cotswold male sheep, one year old, for \$20; to J. B. Curry & Co., Pomona, Kansas, two Cotswold male lambs, six months old, at \$30; to same, one Shorthorn male calf, eleven months old, at \$75; to S. H. Perkins, Elkton, one Cotswold male lamb, four months old, at \$10.—*Elkton Register.*

**OGDEN FARM JERSEYS.**—The sale of Jerseys at Chicago, June 23, was not very encouraging to the high-toned breeders of New York. The Ogden Farm Association sold 25 head; 5 bulls averaged \$50 each, the cows and heifers sold mostly from \$50 to \$100, one heifer calf sold for \$30, and one cow for \$145. The sale was not judiciously advertised in the West; the stock sold was not desirable for our Western breeders, as they have better stock. Imported and well bred Jerseys are in demand here at good prices.—*Western Agriculturist, Quincy, Ill.*

## LAGRANGE COURT DAY SALES.

*Editor Farmers' Home Journal:*

Wm. Barnhill & Son sold to W. S. Kelly one bull calf, ten months old, for \$73; to J. T. Wilson, Eminence, Ky., one bull calf, eight months old, for \$58; one bull calf, five months old, to J. Q. Vincent, for \$46.50; twenty ewes at \$4.90 per head.

David Beall sold one bull calf to Charles Stonestreet for \$51.

Thomas Logan sold one bull calf to John Mount for \$44.

J. R. Anderson sold five Cotswold bucks, average about \$9.

Will Achison sold three rams at \$10 per head.

Several mules and common cattle sold at common prices. W. B. Lagrange, Ky., Aug. 18.

## THE COMBINATION SALE.

Captain Kidd's great combination sale, to be held at the Lexington fair grounds September 9 and 10, promises to be the biggest thing of the kind ever held in Kentucky. Already the entries are over two hundred horses, thirty Shorthorn and forty-one Jersey cattle, and nearly three hundred pure bred Cotswold and Southdown sheep.

The idea of these semi-annual sales is a first rate one. Kentucky is a great stock growing country, and every year the farms throw off a surplus of horses, cattle and sheep. This surplus is sure to find willing buyers in other sections, when it is offered for sale. Many who wish to sell have not enough stock to incur the expense of advertising and managing a sale. Besides, a combination of buyers can not be had at a small sale. It will not pay them to go to it. But at a combination every seller contributes his share of the expense, and the great amount of stock offered brings in the bidders.

The Central Kentucky people seem to have taken hold of the idea, and the way they support these sales shows how they regard them. We look for a large crowd at the coming sale, and expect to report good prices.

## SOUTHDOWN VS. COTSWOLD.

It has been a mooted question among farmers for the last year or two as to which breed they should get a ram from to use with common or grade ewes for the purpose of raising market lambs. Recently some of the lamb buyers published a card, in which they advised the use of Southdown rams. To this some breeders and farmers make the following reply, which they publish in the *Shelby Sentinel* of last week:

There was a card in the last issue of the *Sentinel* advising the farmers of Shelby county to secure Southdown rams to breed their ewes to for market lambs. We simply want to say, that they have axes to grind, and that they are grinding fast and smoothly on Shelby county stones just now. But we venture to say, as we are well acquainted with the kind of metal that Shelby

county stones are made of, that all the steel will be ground out of the Southdown hatchet in one year's time.

One of the largest lamb dealers in the State was interviewed at Mr. Scott's sale.

"Mr. R.—, we want you to tell us which is worth the most, a half bred Southdown lamb weighing 100 lbs, or a half bred Cotswold lamb weighing 100 lbs?"

Answer—"The Cotswold, of course."

"Mr. R.—, why is the Cotswold worth most?"

Answer—"Because it is worth just as much per lb to the butcher, and will produce from one and a half to two lbs more wool than the Southdown, wool being worth 25c per lb. You can therefore see that the Cotswold lamb is worth from 35c to 50c more than the Southdown; which would make a considerable count in favor of the former. There is no question as to the Cotswold making the largest weights."

Mack Walters, of this county, sold to F. A. Byars his entire lot of ram lambs at 4 1/4c, and they averaged 108 lbs. The largest one weighed 130 lbs, and was lambd first of March. Jas. Picket raised two lots of lambs from the same ewes. The lambs from the Cotswold ram weighed 93 lbs. The lambs from the Southdown ram weighed 76 lbs.

We want to say to the farmers of Shelby and adjoining counties that the parties who are so anxious about your prosperity in the lamb business will gladly furnish you with a Southdown ram; for they have them to sell, and would like to get rid of them while it is breezy in Shelby, for they can't raise enough wind in the upper counties to run a Southdown sail. Your advisors are no doubt buying them in the upper counties, where the farmers have experimented and now don't want any more Southdowns in theirs.

(Signed by) J. V. Goodman, W. H. Hall, J. T. Carpenter, J. D. Guthrie, L. E. Brown, Mack Walters, Z. Z. Carpenter, N. Frazier, S. T. Drane, A. Robertson, W. C. Callaway, A. F. Searce, E. L. Shouse.

## SHEEP—GRUBS IN HEAD.

Grubs are deposited in the nostrils of the sheep, during the months of July and August, by the sheep bot-fly (*Astrus ovis*). Various remedies have been offered, all of which are to dislodge the grubs, or prevent the gad-fly from depositing the egg or grub. Each theory is received, but that the fly deposits the living grub is advanced by Riley and generally believed of late.

As soon as the larva is deposited, it begins to creep upward, irritating the delicate linings of the nose as it goes up. It remains in the head until May or June, when fully matured. Then they drop to the ground, where they remain forty to sixty days, when the fly comes forth from its pupa state to propagate its kind. Its life in this state is brief. It eats nothing; only deposits its larva in the nostrils of the sheep. During this time, if the sheep could be kept on new pastures, where the bot-fly had not been dropped in the grub state, all would fare well, perhaps.

The preventives are: keeping a well plowed piece of ground for the sheep to thrust their noses into; or smearing tar on the sheep's noses two or three times a week; or dusting the sheep in the barn, closely confined, for a few minutes with slacked lime, to make them cough and sneeze, so they will throw the young grubs out in the operation of sneezing.

Salting sheep in auger holes, bored into a log a couple of inches, with tar smeared around these holes, so the sheep may smear their noses in getting at the salt, is practiced by some effectively. The inhaling of carbolic acid vapor is recommended by some. A feather, dipped in oil of turpentine, and gently passed up the nostrils and turned around several times, has been practiced. A weakened solution of carbolic acid, or creosote, has been used the same way.

Sheep with grub in the head ought to be well fed to keep up the vitality and strength of the sheep. The extra demands, for this irritating cause, can hardly be estimated. The trying season on sheep from this parasite, are the late winter and early spring months.

Lambs, on account of the more tender state of the linings, suffer more seriously from their assaults than older sheep.—*Coleman's Rural World.*

## COWS FOR SMALL FARMS.

The better we become acquainted with the merits of the Jersey cow, the more we are satisfied that she is the animal for small farmers—those who keep from one to ten cows. Where milk only is the object, the Ayrshire or Holstein may be preferable, but for butter and cream the Jerseys are the best. A writer in an agricultural exchange, in speaking of the merits of the various breeds, says:

The farmer who usually keeps a few cows, from which he expects to realize money profit, besides supplying his own table with plenty of milk and butter, should keep only those of each breed as are best adapted to the purpose. In order to do so, he has to consult the observation and experience of others to find out that the Jersey is far preferable to all others.

The cows of this breed are easily kept, very docile and beautiful, yielding milk of superior richness, from which is produced butter which, for color, solidity and fine flavor, is unequalled. As evidence of this, the butter made from Jerseys commands, as a general thing, from 25 to 50 per cent. better price in market than that made from other breeds.—*Southern Live Stock Journal.*

## THE VALUE OF A PEDIGREE.

A not uncommon mistake in selecting the foundation of a breeding stud or herd or flock, is in paying undue attention to some one feature which strikes the fancy. The fact that an animal had a noted sire, or possesses a fine head and neck, is not conclusive evidence of a good pedigree or a good animal. The dam, or some more remote ancestor, may have been very inferior, or a dozen points, of greater practical importance than the appearance of the head, may be poor. It is a good rule to select the animal with the fewest defects rather than the one with striking excellences. The latter may blind us to the former.

As no intelligent breeder expects to find all the animals of any breed or any family equally excellent, so it should always be kept in mind that not all animals are equally good for breeding purposes, even though they be equally well bred and equally good in their own characteristics. Hence the value of an animal is decidedly increased when it has been proved to be able to transmit its good qualities. It is often a mistake to insist on purchasing young animals. A sire or dam which can show a good progeny is valuable for breeding purposes, even if already in middle life.

It is a safe rule not to select, either for breeding or labor, animals which have been uniformly kept under much more favorable conditions than they will probably be kept in the future. Disappointment and loss have often come from making purchases of animals which have been kept in high flesh, and carefully protected from cold and storms, and then requiring such animals to "rough it." On the other hand, surprisingly good results often come from giving better care and more liberal feeding than that to which the animals have been accustomed.

The individual merit of the animal and the pedigree are both important in any animal to be used for breeding purposes. We should place the animal first, the pedigree afterward. There is much more probability of the reproduction of the characteristics possessed by the animal, than of those not manifested by it, but which characterized the parents.

But, as has so often been stated, if these characteristics are not only possessed by the individual, but have come down to it through a long line of ancestry, there is almost absolute certainty that it will reproduce them in the offspring. Length of pedigree is not so important as its character; the names of noted breeders of noted animals are of value only in so far as they give evidence that the ancestry of the animal in question possessed superior merit.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

## A JERSEY PINAFORE.

Chicago, July 23.

CAPT. FOWLER—"Worthless brutes."

THE COL.—"Never!"

CAPT. FOWLER—"What! never?"

THE COL.—"Well, hardly ever!"

—Country Gentleman.

LARGE boned animals are apt to be weak, and with small muscular development, generally from imperfection in the digestive organs. If the defect is constitutional, this is intensified. On the contrary, those of firm, hard bones usually show large muscular development, and here again this is intensified by hereditary transmission. In this the male is held to be prepotent, and hence the necessity that the sire at least be fine and come of such families. The male should have large development of lung power, and good digestion especially; the female good lungs and roomy in the barrel. When both sire and dam are good, the transmission of these characteristics is potent.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A HORSE feeder in the employ of the London Tramways Company was lately committed for stealing the hair out of the tails of fifty horses belonging to the company. He sold his stealings at 10d per lb.

## OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Our National Capital Under the Water. Secretary Thompson Taking Care of the Country's Health—The Death of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris.

For five days a tropical "rainy season" has afflicted the District and surrounding country. Thunder storms succeeded each other, with more or less frequency and violence, from Wednesday till to-day, and the rain has fallen in one monotonous pour, the only variation being that it would frequently try to rain a little harder than before, and semi-occasionally let up, tempting the unwary citizen from his hearth, only to drive him for shelter to the first protecting doorway. On Saturday night the sewers proved insufficient to carry off the storm water, and for the first time this summer the water backed up in them, and did serious damage to low lying cellars. The streets, too, were temporarily submerged in many sections, making travel difficult and even dangerous. The water, which had been rushing down the Fifteenth street sewer (now being built) with great violence all the evening, reached a climax about 9 o'clock on Saturday night, and took along with it a large quantity of the side excavation opposite the Riggs House. Being on the side next the railroad, the cars were compelled to jump the track and proceed up the street on the concrete surface.

Secretary Thompson has just issued an important circular, calling the attention of medical officers of the navy to the instructions already issued to them regarding reports of the sanitary condition of places visited by naval vessels. The secretary orders that during the continuance of the yellow fever and other contagious diseases, returns from ports of the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and South America shall be forwarded with all possible promptitude. In all the last named ports the surgeons of fleets and of the several vessels are required to make a most thorough investigation of the causes of prevailing diseases, particularly yellow fever and cholera. The results of these observations will be forwarded without delay, and will be turned over to the National Board of Health for their guidance in the important matters confided to them by law. The Department of State has also issued a circular to United States consuls, directing them to co-operate with the National Board of Health in every way possible, with a view to advising it of the outbreak of any infectious disease.

The news of Nellie Grant's death will bring sorrow to thousands who remember how, little more than five years ago, she passed down the steps of the White House with a bridal wreath upon her head and a husband by her side. She was born on the 4th of July, 1855. She was simply and quietly reared by her parents, and had grown to be the good fairy of their household. Her modesty had endeared her to all those who visited her father's house. Her charity to the poor had been proverbial. And therefore it was with much the same feelings that they would have witnessed the marriage of their own daughter that all Washington arose on that beautiful summer morning in May, 1874, to see her place her hand in that of the Englishman, Algernon Charles Frederick Sartoris. The scene will be remembered by many who witnessed the interesting ceremonies. Following eight bridesmaids dressed in white, the President, his wife and two younger sons, the bride entered with upraised head and intent look. She never looked better; her bright, innocent face looking childlike in its youth, as flush and color passed alternately over it.

The bride left afterward for Europe. Several times since they have visited America, and made their old ties of friendship firmer. In 1875 a child was born to them. The news of their daughter's death will cause the deepest grief, not only to ex-President and Mrs. Grant, but to all who were acquainted with the family. Gen. Grant's friends say that the death of his daughter will put an end to his tour around the world, and cause his immediate return home.

The discovery of a heavy defalcation by W. N. Roach, cashier of the Citizens' National bank, caused a great sensation last Friday. Roach was regarded as one of the most upright business men in the city. The latest account from the bank officials places the loss at \$57,200. The speculations extend over a period of two years. Roach was interested in a lumber firm, and attempted to make up losses, through unfortunate speculations, by appropriating the funds of the bank. He evidently hoped at some time to replace the money, and in the meantime to smooth matters over by forcing balances. He only fell deeper into financial complications. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the bank officials to prosecute him.

Colonel John G. Brownlow, who was removed from the position of revenue agent in Tennessee to make room for a man from Michigan, has been given a clerkship in the Treasury Department by Secretary Sherman. The colonel says that his removal from the position of revenue agent was not the act of Secretary Sherman, but one of his bureau officers, Mr. Raum, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He says further that he has never been able to learn from Mr. Raum the reasons for his removal. Those who assume to know the cause say that it was a mere matter of politics in Tennessee, in which the Treasury Department may some day be interested. AUGUST.

Washington, August 18.

[\*Subsequent information shows that it was not Nelly Grant who died, but another lady named Sartoris.—Ed.]

A TIMID Bostonian has married a lady whose weight verges closely upon 200 pounds. "My dear," said he to her, "shall I help you over the fence?" "No," says she to him, "Help the fence."

THE right thing in the right place is without doubt Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the best remedy for babies while teething. Price, 25 cents a bottle.

## Vineland at Public Sale!

AS EXECUTORS of Mrs. M. A. WILSON, deceased, we will sell on the premises, on Wednesday, September 24, 1879, the farm of said decedent, consisting of seventy acres of choice land, on the Mt. Eden turnpike road, one-half mile south of Shelbyville, Ky.

Vineland combines the advantages and pleasures of town and country life. The improvements are a large two-story frame house, with wide halls, verandah, porches, etc. The out houses are servants' rooms, bath room, carriage and hen houses, meat house, ice house, stables, corn crib, etc. An apple orchard of choice fruits. A fine assortment of pear, plum and damson trees, all bearing. Grapes, strawberries, raspberries, currants, etc., in abundance. A well of lasting water, and a cistern in the yard. Two pools of water for stock. Large forest and evergreen trees in the yard. The farm is inclosed with stone fence, and cross lines of stone.

We do not hesitate to recommend Vineland as the most desirable suburban residence in Shelby county.

Any information desired will be given.

Parties wanting to see the place can call on Mr. Sharp, on the premises, who will take pleasure in showing it.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale.

GEO. W. HARBISON, HENRY M. LYLE, D. N. SHARP, Executors.

Address, Shelbyville, Ky. 34-td

## PUBLIC SALE

—OF A—

## Shelby County Farm.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, ON THE 23d day of September, 1879, if not sold privately before that time, on the premises, my FARM lying in Shelby county, on the Mulberry and Eminence turnpike road.

Ten Miles North of Shelbyville, and 3 1/2 Miles South of Eminence, containing Sixty Acres of No. 1 Land.

In fine condition, well watered, and under good fencing, with fifteen acres of fine timber, well set in blue grass. The residue of said land is in a fine state of cultivation. There is on said farm a good and comfortable frame dwelling of five rooms, good stable and corn crib, buggy house, milk house, and young orchard of choice fruit, in bearing. Said farm is well suited for a Physician. Surrounded by the best of neighbors. Convenient to Schools and Churches. For further information, inquire of N. A. & BALLARD, Shelbyville, Ky., or the undersigned, on the premises. (34-td) B. C. HARBISON.

## GRANT'S TOUR

## AROUND THE WORLD.

A complete record of the journey of General U. S. Grant through Europe, Asia and Africa, with graphic descriptions of the places visited, interesting incidents, enthusiastic ovations by Emperors, Kings, and the people of all climes. Profusely illustrated. Price, \$2.50. Outlets in every book in the market. Territory is being rapidly taken. Agents Wanted.

34-2t FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

## AGENTS WANTED for the best selling book

practical and money-saving—the

## DISEASES OF LIVE STOCK

and their most efficient remedies. Including Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. A popular treatise, giving a description of all the usual diseases to which these animals are liable, and the most successful treatment of American, English and European veterinarians, by LLOYD V. LELAND, M. D. Pp. 460. Price, cloth, \$2.50. Sold only by subscription. Specimen copy mailed on receipt of price. Every stock owner and farmer will buy this book on sight, as it will save him hundreds of dollars. AN AGENT WANTED IN EVERY TOWN. Agents are making from \$10 to \$20 a day selling it. For Circulars and terms, address FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O. 34-2t



It is passive suicide to permit the health to be undermined, the constitution broken, and the life shortened, by nervous complaints, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, or intermittent and remittent fevers, when it is a fact established by unquestioned evidence that the Bitters will prevent and remove these evils. All the symptoms of lassitude and general debility speedily vanish when this invigorant is given a trial.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

By Judge E. H. Bennett.  
LEGAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF  
FARMERS.—(Continued.)

## LIABILITY FOR HIS MEN.

The liability of a farmer who employs many hands may prove extremely onerous at times. As a general rule, he is liable for all the injury they do while actually employed in his business; therefore if you send a boy to burn old brush, and the lad leaves his work to look after partridge-snares or rabbit-boxes in the wood, and the fire runs into the next field, and consumes the crops or fence of your neighbor, you must pay the bill, although you told him to watch it carefully, and never leave it a minute.

If you send a load of farm produce into town, and the driver falls into a doze and runs into another team, you must pay for the broken spokes. If your man, in going to or from the hay-field, carelessly swings his scythe, and cuts an ugly gash in the leg of a passer-by, you had better pay the doctor's bill, and be glad to get off thus easy. If, in cutting your wood, a man accidentally cuts over the line, on your neighbor's lot, you are responsible, although you told him where the line was. And though your man shows a touch of maliciousness in his act done in the prosecution of your business, and intentionally runs into another team which somewhat obstructs his way while driving your load, you may not screen yourself behind his unnecessary and wilful violation of your orders. Of course, in all these cases, you could compel the servant to repay you all the expenses he had thus caused you by his misconduct.

On the other hand, to make you responsible for his carelessness, he must have been *at the very time* on your business. If he borrows your horse and wagon, and goes off on pleasure, or business of his own, and runs over somebody, you are not responsible, merely because it was your horse and wagon; much less would the master be liable if the servant took his team without his knowledge on pleasure or business of his own.

How it would be if the fellow was on his own business and yours too, is a nice question, which might puzzle even a "Philadelphia lawyer." In one instance a farmer lent his man his team to go to town for a holiday, and asked him to stop at the butcher's on his way home, and bring along a piece of meat for next day's dinner. While fulfilling this order, the man also took a little "fire-water," and soon after ran over an old woman in the public highway; but the master was considered not responsible. This was, however, in the courts of the Emerald Isle.

One more distinction on this subject it may be well for you to know; and that is, that, although an employer is responsible for any careless injury his men may do to third persons, he is not responsible for such an injury to other fellow-workmen. If his man, therefore, by the very same act of negligence, injures a co-laborer and also a bystander, the latter would have redress against the master, and the other not; for, by a species of rather artificial reasoning I think, a man, when hiring out, is supposed in law to have anticipated any direct injury from the carelessness of his co-laborers, and taken the risk on himself (but not to his wife), whatever his rate of wages.

But, on the other hand, he is not presumed to have contemplated any negligence on the part of his *employer*; and therefore he has a remedy against the latter for his own personal carelessness, or in providing dangerous or insufficient machinery or apparatus, or even in hiring notoriously incompetent or habitually careless men. In one instance an employer was compelled to pay two hundred dollars to his hired man, who fell into a barrel of hot water, set in the ground and carelessly left uncovered, but which the man did not know of.

And this last rule would probably render the employer liable for any injury to his servants from dangerous or vicious animals intrusted to them to take care of; at least, if the owner knew of their character, and the man did not. But this whole subject is surrounded with subtle distinctions; and my best advice to you is, that, if you ever have such a case, you do not rely upon this lecture, nor upon any of those books called "Every Man his own Lawyer," but go and get the best legal counsel you can find.

[To be Continued.]

"My folks are going to the country, to be gone all summer!" enthusiastically exclaimed a little girl, recently, as she met another on Cass avenue. "Your pa must be awful rich," replied the second. "Oh, no, he isn't; but if you'll never tell anybody I'll tell you something." "I never will—hope to

die if I do." "Well, then, pa was telling ma that we'd all go out to Uncle John's. Ma she'll work for her board, pa will work in the saw mill, I'll pick berries and ride a horse to plow corn, brother Tom will go round with a lightning-rod man; and while you folks are in the awful heat, we'll be putting on airs and fixing over our old clothes for fall. Don't you tell, now, for ma is saying to everybody that she must have the country air to restore her shattered nerves."

For the Farmers' Home Journal.

## THE ANIMAL KINGDOM.—13.

By HIRAM ORCUTT, A. M.

The red monkey has a right to only a small space in this paper. He has a round head, flat nose, and nostrils open in grooves, and his cheek-pouches are outside of his teeth. His body is about seventeen inches long and of a reddish color, and his face is marked by a black band. He is very active and irritable. He is a native of Senegal.

We next come to the *varied* or *mono* monkey, as he is called. This species has been distinguished for beauty. Why not call a monkey beautiful as well as a horse or a dog? We speak of these animals only by comparison, still either genus may be really beautiful in kind and degree. The varied colors of this monkey add to his attractions. A greenish yellow, black, purple and flesh colored hair is found upon his head, including a pair of large bushy whiskers. A chestnut brown covers his neck, back and sides, and a pure white lines the under surface of his body and limbs. With all these natural decorations this monkey is a fop of the first order. He is a native of Northern Africa. A colder climate makes him more hardy than others of his kind. He is naturally timid, and usually avoids inhabited regions. When fruits become scarce in the forests they descend in large troops upon the plains and seek a living by gathering insects from under stones.

Here we have a marvel in creation of a special arrangement for a special purpose. Near the mouth of this monkey there are two bags of sufficient capacity to hold two days' provisions. Into them they gather the insects which they find in the plains. This monkey is quite docile and bright, and withal an intolerable pickpocket. Trained to this art among *men*, he would become an expert. Indeed, he has a natural passion for pilfering, and no correction has ever availed to subdue it. He is fond of caresses, but always takes the opportunity to pick the pocket of the friend who caresses him. When his cheek pouches are filled with provisions his head appears twice as large as usual, and he is liable to be attacked by his fellows, who wish to share his bounty. To avoid such attacks he sometimes retires secretly to some retreat and there unloads his provisions, where they can afterward be found, and then returns to the company to share their pastime.

In the deep and silent forests of Congo and Guinea we find the *roloway* monkey. His body is marked by a variety of colors—black, white, gray, yellow and reddish brown. His body is sixteen and his tail twelve inches long. In the savage state they live in large troops, and feed upon fruit, insects and the eggs of birds. They are easily tamed, and are sold in large numbers to Europeans who trade upon the coast of Africa. They are gentle and affectionate.

A French writer gives the following amusing account of one of these monkeys that accompanied him on a journey: He became tired, and determined to have a ride upon his master's spaniel dog. "At first," he said, "the dog was terribly alarmed, and tried to shake off the unwelcome intruder. But the monkey seized his long hair with his fore paws, and clung on to him in such a manner that neither running, jumping nor turning round was of any use. When he tried to get him off by rolling over upon the earth, or in the ditch, he would jump lightly to the distance of a few paces, sit down and observe the dog; but the moment he rose up again, with another jump, he would seat himself upon the dog's back. At last the poor dog, weary of so useless an opposition, resigned himself to his fate, and, philosopher like, making a virtue of necessity, became the constant servant of the wilful monkey."

And why should not the monkey ride when he is tired? and why should not the dog carry him?

PRESERVE your conscience always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force itself into that tender part of the soul and dwell there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.

A PEN may be driven, but the pencil does best when it is lead.

## SADDLE HORSES ON THE FARM.

The memory of man extendeth to the day, says the Nashville *American*, when the boys on the farm were proud to ride a fine young horse to church or to see the girls. They took pride in the colts, and taught them to move freely under the saddle, and above all, when the colt was broken, he was taught to walk. Now, the boys must have a fine buggy and harness, and the colt must show his style and speed all the time. The boy is in too great a hurry to allow the colt to walk. The colt, buggy and boy are soon a used-up set, by fast driving. The business of buggy riding by farmers' boys is expensive, extravagant and demoralizing.

Not one farmer in ten can afford such a turnout for the lad. Many of them buy a buggy and let it stand in the sun and storm. They are too poor to have a house for vehicles. Such men can not afford the luxury of a buggy. If we could return to the fashion of riding more on horseback, we would save millions to the farmers, and the growing boys and girls would develop better forms and have better health. Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horseback one must have some energy and get-up in his nature. There is life and health in riding on horseback. The whole system feels the invigorating effect of it. The rider and the horse catch the fire of sympathy and excitement in the run, or fast paces, and every nerve and muscle of the body is brought into healthful, invigorating play.

The mania for trotting horses has been felt on every farm in the land. The country is full of road horses that some man or boy loves to pull the strings on. They are usually poor saddle horses, slow walkers and rough. We need a reform. The place to begin is in breeding a class of horses of good style and action, that can move freely in more than one gait. The English market is open for such horses. The well knit horse of good style and action, suitable for the hunter or a carriage, will bring better prices than our average horse.

The farmer will find it to his interest to raise a class of colts that the boys will like to ride. He can raise three or four fine saddle colts for what one buggy and harness will cost, and a fair saddle horse will bring more money than the average roadster.

## ANECDOTE OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

The queen was not twenty years of age when she ascended the throne. Coming into possession of power with a heart fresh, tender and pure, and with all her instincts inclined to mercy, we may be sure that she found many things that tried her strength of resolution to the utmost. On a bright, beautiful morning the young queen was waited upon at her palace at Windsor by the Duke of Wellington, who had brought from London various papers requiring her signature to make them operative. One of them was a sentence of court martial pronounced against a soldier of the line—the sentence that he be shot dead. The queen looked upon the paper, and then looked upon the wondrous beauties that nature had spread to her view.

"What has this man done?" she asked. The duke looked at the paper and replied, "Ah, my royal mistress, that man, I fear, is incorrigible. He has deserted three times." "And can you not say anything in his behalf, my lord?" Wellington shook his head. "Oh! think again, I pray you!" Seeing that her majesty was so deeply moved, and feeling sure that she would not have the man shot in any event, he finally confessed that the man was brave and gallant, and really a good soldier. "But," he added, "think of the influence." "Influence," the queen cried, her eyes flashing and her bosom heaving with strong emotion. "Let it be ours to wield influence. I will try mercy in this man's case, and I charge you, your grace, to let me know the result. A good soldier, you said? Oh! I thank you for that. And you may tell him that your word saved him."

Then she took the paper and wrote, with a bold, firm hand, across the dark page the bright, saving word, "Pardoned." The duke was fond of telling the story, and he was willing, also, to confess that the giving of that paper to the pardoned soldier gave him far more joy than he could have experienced from the taking of a city.—*London Journal*.

UNDER great sorrow or any great trial we can be calm and brave, but it is the thousand and one little vexations of daily life that start the fret, and we fret, fret until we hardly realize or measure how much. If we could but measure, I fear many times our fault findings would far exceed our words of endearment and appreciation.

No ONE is more profoundly sad than he who is obliged to laugh.

1879.

1879

## Farmers' Home Journal

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

## PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS

The great success of our premium offers last winter warrants the publisher in presenting the following List of Premiums for 1879:

To any person getting up the number of names for a specified premium we will forward, according to his direction, the article called for. Subscriptions must be for one year. Renewals can be included. All subscriptions for these premiums, unless otherwise stated, may be at \$1.50 each per year. Names may be sent one, two or more as taken, and notice given of intention to try for premiums so that a record of them may be kept.

## REGULAR STANDING PREMIUMS.

## A CLUB OF

- EIGHTY subscribers at \$1.50 each will secure for the one who gets it up  
**A Shorthorn Bull Calf**
- SEVENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Jersey Bull Calf**
- SIXTY subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Fine Cotswold Ewes**
- FIFTY subscribers will secure  
**A Fine Cotswold Ram**
- FIFTY subscribers will secure  
**A Ladies' Gold Double Case Watch.**
- FORTY subscribers will secure  
**A Pure Southdown Ram.**
- FORTY subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Poland-China Pigs (Boar and Sow)**
- FORTY subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Berkshire Pigs (Boar and Sow)**
- FORTY subscribers will secure  
**A Good Sewing Machine**
- FORTY subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Jersey Red Pigs (Boar and Sow).**
- THIRTY subscribers will secure  
**A Fine Saddle Worth \$12.**
- THIRTY subscribers will secure  
**A Complete Set of Buggy Harness.**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Fine Berkshire Pig (either sex).**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Fine Poland-China Pig (either sex).**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Fine Jersey Red Pig (either sex).**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Two-horse Gale Chilled Plow.**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Two-horse Oliver Chilled Plow.**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Two-horse Brinly Plow.**
- TWENTY subscribers will secure  
**A Gents' Silver Hunting Case Watch.**  
Fully warranted by Otis W. Snyder, Jeweler, Louisville.
- EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure  
**A Trio of Plymouth Rock Fowls.**
- EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure  
**A Trio of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.**
- EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Bronze Turkeys.**
- EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure  
**A Trio of Buff Cochins Fowls.**
- EIGHTEEN subscribers will secure  
**Webster's Illustrated Unabridged Dictionary.**
- TWELVE subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Light or Dark Brahma Fowls.**
- TWELVE subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Buff Cochins Fowls.**
- TWELVE subscribers will secure  
**A Pair of Plymouth Rock Fowls.**
- TEN subscribers will secure  
**A Family Bible Worth \$9.**
- TEN subscribers will secure  
**A Forty-knife Cutting Box.**
- TEN subscribers will secure  
**A Set of Solid Silver Teaspoons.**
- TEN subscribers will secure  
**\$5 worth of Strawberry or Raspberry Plants.**  
From the Nursery of J. Decker.
- TEN subscribers will secure an order for  
**\$5 worth of Nursery Stock**  
From S. L. Gaar's Nursery, Anchorage.
- FIVE subscribers will secure  
**One of E. Brown's Celebrated Pruning Knives.**
- FIVE subscribers will secure  
**A Copy of Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.**
- FIVE subscribers will secure  
**\$2 worth of Flower or Garden Seed.**
- THREE subscribers will secure  
**One Copy of Ropp's Easy Calculator.**
- TWO subscribers, at \$3.00 for the two, will secure  
**A Solid Silver Thimble (any size.)**







# TOBACCO DEPARTMENT.

We request short letters or postal cards from planters in reference to the condition of the growing tobacco crop. Address Tobacco Department Farmers' Home Journal, Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, AUG. 21, 1879.

## LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,

"There were some men in our town,  
And they were wondrous wise;  
They jumped into a bramble bush,  
And scratched out all their eyes."  
And this is the way they did it:

Whereas, the proprietors of the tobacco warehouses of Louisville have, after consultation with our committee, declined to make any change in the present fees as charged to buyers,

"Therefore, we, the undersigned, hereby agree on and after the first Tuesday in May, 1879, not to buy any Tobacco at auction or private sale, directly or indirectly, from any of said warehouses until they concede to us the changes in buyers' fees respectively asked of them in our former paper, viz:

"That the present fee of \$2 per hhd, with four months' free storage, as charged to the buyer, be changed to \$1.25 per hhd with one month free storage; and that 25¢ per hhd per month be the uniform charge for storage thereafter.

RAIDY & WOOD. NEVILLE & NESBIT.  
L. P. N. LANDRUM. R. J. LANDRUM.  
WM. G. MEIER & CO. KERBERG & RATTER-  
W. T. GRANT & CO. MAN.  
G. VAUGHAN & CO. FRAYSER & CAMPBELL.  
J. S. BOCKEE & CO. FRED. F. TARWATER.  
M. B. NASH. PETER SPETH.  
JAMES F. CALLOWAY. RICHARD M. LEWIS.  
W. S. MATHEWS. J. S. THOMPSON.  
JAMES CLARK. J. F. SMITH.  
THEO. SCHWARTZ & CO. JOHN J. BONIFACE.  
F. W. GERDING & CO. SAMUEL MCPHERSON.  
L. FRANCKE. J. M. GILBERT, JR.  
ALFRED T. HARRIS, JR. WM. LINDSAY.  
THEO. SCHWARTZ, JR. WM. McEWEN & CO.  
KREMLBERG & CO. MUSSELMAN & CO.  
DAVID HAMILTON. WM. P. JOHNSON."

## AND THEN ON THIS:

"But when they saw what they had done,  
With all their might and main  
They jumped into another bush  
And scratched them in again."

And this is the way they propose to do that:

LOUISVILLE CHANCERY COURT—*M. B. Nash, &c., vs. Page & Co.*

By order of the Louisville Chancery Court, you are hereby enjoined and restrained, until the further order of this court, from excluding the plaintiffs, M. B. Nash, Theodore Schwartz & Co., Columbus Brockenbrough, J. S. Bockee & Co., Musselman & Co., W. S. Mathews, Neville & Nesbit, R. M. Lewis, Frayser & Campbell, W. G. Meier & Co., Raidy & Wood, F. W. Gerding, W. T. Grant & Co., Alex. Harthill, John Kerberg, J. M. Gilbert, J. S. Willet, Kremlberg & Co., J. P. Vaughan & Co., Peter Speth, J. S. Thompson, William Lindsay, C. E. Samuelson & Co., W. H. Bryarly, L. P. N. Landrum, J. F. Smith and James Clark, or any of them, from the sales of tobacco at your warehouses; and are enjoined and restrained until the further order of this court from refusing to permit the plaintiffs or any of them to become purchasers at such sales, when they or any of them are the highest bidders, and from refusing to accept the plaintiffs as such purchasers, upon the payment by them of such fees as you charge other buyers at such sales. Witness my hand as clerk of the court aforesaid, this 10th day of July, 1879.

S. F. CHIPLEY,  
Clerk of Louisville Chancery Court.

## THE DEMAND AND THE INJUNCTION.

Let farmers and shippers carefully read the two pictures, and see if they can detect in the legal proceedings of the seceding buyers a disposition to further their interest in any manner whatever.

As the names of both the proprietors of the new warehouse are attached to the demand made on the Board of Trade warehouses, and to the resolution not to attend any more of their sales until their demands were complied with, but one inference is left, namely, that this is a seceders' warehouse, established in their interest, that is, the interest of the seceding buyers, and managed to effect their purposes. We leave it to the intelligent shipper to make a note of this fact.

## HOW VERY MODEST!

The "Buyers' Union" claim to be the purchasers of four-fifths of the Tobacco sold on this market. This, with them, a trump card—their "right hower"—and they "lead" it on all occasions. They shout it from the hill tops and sing it in the valleys. In their circulars, proclamations, manifestoes, petitions and injunctions, their one great boast is that "we," yes, *we*, "the thirty-some-odd, whose names are hereunto subscribed," are the power that moves and controls the Tobacco trade of the city of Louisville, if not of these whole United States, and, indeed, of the world. Their lawyers, even, give this fact (?) prominence in their arguments before the court. And *they* (the lawyers), no doubt, believe every word of it.

And the stranger, to witness the air with which one of them, especially, "shoots off his mouth" and jumps a bid (may be his own) a dollar or so, and casting his eyes around over the crowd, then an upward glance at the proprietor of the warehouse, with the remark, "That's the kind of a clothespin I am—that's the way we seceders do"—would, no doubt, think what a bully set of fellows these are,

to be sure, and what *would* become of the trade if one of them should lay him down and die, or pull up stakes and leave here. And then, if all of them should leave, oh, dreadful!

Now, to be candid, this frightful thought had begun to possess our mind, and we trembled lest some of them might get mad and quit, and we said to ourselves, "up goes this market."

But our readers must bear in mind these thoughts and fearful forebodings were based on the "four-fifths" proposition, and we confided these fears to some of our friends among the Board of Trade members, who said: "Not one word of truth in it"—"they don't buy four-fifths or even two-thirds, even three-fifths—and we doubt whether they now buy a majority of the tobacco sold here." The time has been when their proposition was nearer correct, but times have changed. Some of these men who once bought thousands of lbs. are now satisfied with orders for a few hundred; have lost the ability to buy on their own account, and, to a great extent, lost the trade they once had as brokers. New men have come in, whose business is daily on the increase—whilst some of these seceders are as rapidly losing ground. "No, sir! the assertion is not true, and if anyone wants to bet on it, send him to me." And we were satisfied.

And the farmer, into whose ears this song is hereafter sung, may set it down as—fiction. "The scepter hath departed from Judah."

## THE INJUNCTION

Will be decided within a very few days. On Friday last, the day set for the trial, it was called up, and the case presented by Mr. Dembitz, for the seceders, who was followed by Mr. Roberts, for the warehousemen. On Saturday Messrs. Bijur and Burnet spoke for plaintiffs, and on Monday Judge Joshua F. Bullitt, in one of the ablest, fairest and most argumentative speeches to which we've ever listened—presented the case in behalf of the defendants. This was pronounced by a lawyer, heard it, one of the most powerful and exhaustive of arguments, and covered the whole ground, free from everything like clap-trap, it embraces a fair and honest statement of law and facts, and so impressed the audience. We will try to present it to our readers in the next issue of our paper.

Mr. Davis, for the seceders, followed in a most carefully prepared and labored effort. He concluded on Tuesday, and was followed by Hon. Isaac Caldwell on Wednesday, who spoke in behalf of the warehousemen, and closed the case, which was then taken by his Honor, Judge Beattie, for final consideration. We may expect a decision in a few days.

## BLACK WRAPPER—AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence, which we find in the *Clarksville Tobacco Leaf*, will be of interest to Tobacco growers and dealers, especially the former. Mr. W. L. P. writes from Port Royal, Tenn., to Colonel M. H. Clark, of Clarksville, making this inquiry:

You will confer a favor on one interested in progressive tobacco culture, if you tell me the cause of the sudden toppling down in the price of black wrappers on your market. I wish to know the "whys and wherefores" about it. The same may be said of the Louisville market—in fact, all Western markets. Is it because there is less demand for them? or is it because the high prices, formerly ruling for them, stimulated production beyond consumption? A prompt reply to the above queries will oblige.

To which the following reply was given. It is brief but to the point:

Black wrappers have not declined. Our people no longer make them. We have only seen three hlds in the past month, which we bought at \$12.25, \$12.25, \$13.25. Hard firing does not make black wrappers, but *dead ripeness*. Our people now cut three-fourths ripe, and kill the leaf a dead green by quick firing. We have just spoken to our people on the subject. Truly your friend,  
M. H. CLARK.

## THE MARKET.

Since our last issue, but little if any change has taken place in our tobacco market. Prices are certainly no lower, whilst there has been a perceptible falling off in the size of the offerings, and a greater decline in receipts. The crop of 1878 is now nearly all in. Buyers may be convinced of this fact and govern themselves accordingly. Reports from the growing crop are somewhat conflicting, but enough is ascertained to convince us that, in size, it will barely reach half an average. The quality will depend on the season from this time forward. During the past week we have been blessed with plentiful rains (which appear to have been general), but at the same time the weather has been remarkably cool and unseasonable, and not at all favorable to the growing of the weed. Below we give transactions for the week ending August 16, together with sales of yesterday, August 19.

## A MISTAKE.

We are all, more or less, inclined to overestimate our own importance, and undervalue our neighbor's. In this way the seceders fell into the error we have exposed in another column. The majority of them are clever, conscientious and truthful, and wouldn't deceive or mislead others—unless themselves misled. Being too credulous, they relied on the bare assertion of some of their associates. But, be this as it may, they claim too much, and will have to fall a snake or two. We don't ask them to come down from their high horse "all at once," but suggest they try *three-fifths* awhile; then, gradually, come along down until the true figures are given.

Try it. "An honest confession is good for the soul."

GEN. WILLIAMS and A. W. Hamilton shipped their crops of tobacco, forty hlds, from Mt. Sterling, Ky., last Monday. This is the crop of forty acres.

The Sunday law in Texas has proven a failure all over the State.

## LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Below is report of transactions for the week ending August 16. The sales reported by the regular warehouses in the week just closed and the expired portion of the current month and year, were (in hlds) as follows:

	Week.	Month.	Year.
Totals 1879.....	1,371	2,921	36,944
Totals 1878.....	1,881	4,109	49,448
Totals 1877.....	1,376	3,488	40,641
Totals 1876.....	1,586	4,719	43,738

The sales during the week and year were subdivided as follows:

	New.	Old.	Total.
For week—			
Original.....	1,122	77	1,199
Review.....	155	17	172

Total for week..... 1,277 94 1,371

For year—

Original.....	20,887	9,101	29,988
Review.....	3,055	3,901	6,956

Aggregate for year..... 23,942 13,002 36,944

The receipts were 1,375 hlds, against 1,575 last week, and 1,750 for the week before.

The sales of new crop to date amount to 22,333 hlds, against 45,106 in the corresponding period last year.

We quote as follows, with the remark that packages not in sound order are about 50¢ per cental lower:

	Light.	Heavy.
Trash.....	\$3 00@ 3 50	\$.....
Common lugs.....	4 25@ 4 50	5 00@ 6 50
Med. to good lugs.....	4 25@ 5 25	5 00@ 6 50
Common leaf.....	5 25@ 6 25	5 00@ 6 50
Medium leaf.....	6 25@ 7 50	6 50@ 7 00
Fair to good leaf.....	7 00@ 8 00	.....
Export selections.....	8 00@ 10 00	.....
Med. to good wrap.....	10 00@ 12 00	.....
Good to fine wrap.....	13 00@ 15 00	.....
Fancy brt wrap.....	Nominal.	.....

COLORY.

Common lugs.....	\$8 00@ 9 00
Good lugs.....	10 00@ 12 00
Common to medium leaf.....	12 00@ 14 00
Medium to good leaf.....	14 00@ 16 00
Good to fine leaf.....	16 00@ 18 00
Extra fine leaf.....	18 00@ 25 00

## LOUISVILLE TOBACCO SALES.

The sales of yesterday (Tuesday), at the various tobacco warehouses, aggregated 147 hlds, and were distributed as follows.

The market was dull and irregular for non-descript styles, but otherwise steady.

PLANTERS' house sold 36 hlds: 9 hlds McLean county leaf and lugs at \$3.45@8; 8 hlds Logan county leaf and lugs at \$3.95@6.40; 4 hlds Metcalfe county leaf and lugs at \$3.90@7.90; 1 hhd Indiana common leaf at \$6.70; 1 hhd Daviess county common leaf at \$7.40; 1 hhd Meade county low lugs at \$3.35; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$5; 2 hlds Hart county low leaf and lugs at \$5.40@5.70; 2 hlds Hardin county low leaf and lugs at \$5.05@6.50; 1 hhd Warren county lugs at \$5.45.

FALLS CITY house sold 20 hlds: 2 hlds Warren county leaf at \$5.60@8.30; 4 hlds Indiana leaf at \$5.10@5.60; 6 hlds Indiana lugs and trash at \$3.25@4.70; 2 hlds Hart county leaf at \$7@7.40; 2 hlds Hart county lugs at \$4.50@4.95; 2 hlds Caldwell county leaf and lugs at \$4.25@6.40; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$3.50; 1 hhd Muhlenberg county common leaf at \$5.95.

KENTUCKY TOBACCO ASSOCIATION sold 17 hlds: 3 hlds Trimble county leaf and lugs at \$13.50@18; 2 hlds Barren county leaf at \$7.60@8.50; 1 hhd Barren county lugs at \$4.25; 2 hlds Meade county leaf and lugs at \$4.40@5.70; 2 hlds Indiana old leaf and lugs at \$3.10@5.50; 4 hlds Warrick county (Ind.) leaf and lugs at \$4@7.50; 1 hhd Taylor county lugs at \$4.90; 2 hlds factory leaf and lugs at \$3.15@4.95.

FARMERS' house sold 13 hlds: 3 hlds Barren county leaf at \$5.50@7; 3 hlds Hart county leaf at \$5.50@6.20; 2 hlds Metcalfe county common leaf at \$4.75@5.95; 3 hlds Metcalfe county lugs at \$3.60@3.95; 2 hlds Henry county trash at \$3@4.65.

GILBERT house sold 20 hlds: 3 hlds Henry county (Tenn.) lugs and common leaf at \$3.30@5.50; 3 hlds Weakley county (Tenn.) lugs and common leaf at \$3.75@5.95; 2 hlds Crittenden county trash at \$3@3.30; 8 hlds Logan county lugs and common leaf at \$3.55@5.80; 4 hlds Calloway county common and medium leaf at \$5.05@7.20.

PICKETT house sold 9 hlds: 2 hlds Carroll county leaf at \$15@16.50; 3 hlds Trigg county leaf at \$5.70@8.25; 3 hlds Ballard county leaf at \$5.80@6.80; 1 hhd Tennessee lugs at \$4.

PIKE house sold 21 hlds: 7 hlds Graves county medium to common leaf at \$5.40@7; 4 hlds Tennessee medium to common leaf at \$5.50@7; 4 hlds Tennessee lugs at \$3.15@4.55; 6 hlds Crittenden county lugs at \$3.35@4.40.

LOUISVILLE house sold 11 hlds: 1 hhd low leaf at \$6.10; 5 hlds Missouri low leaf and lugs at \$3.45@4.80; 1 hhd Christian county low leaf at \$6; 4 hlds Tennessee leaf and lugs at \$3.50@6.30.

## NOTES FROM THE TOBACCO CROP.

BUTLER COUNTY, KY.—A writer says that "prospects are not so good as last year."

PLEASANT RIDGE, DAVIESS COUNTY.—A writer says: "Prospects gloomy—showers partial. Dullest prospect since 1874."

GREEN COUNTY, IND.—A correspondent writes: "No tobacco raised here. If there are three acres in this neighborhood, I don't know it."

HARTFORD, OHIO COUNTY.—A correspondent says: "I had five acres last year; this year only two; not more than one-third of a crop planted."

LONG FALLS, MCLEAN COUNTY, KY.—A correspondent says: "The crop will not be half as good in quality as last year, with a smaller acreage."

FROM Huntingburgh, Dubois county, Ind., Aug. 14: "We will have about half of an average crop, provided the weather is entirely suited from now on."

TABERNACLE, TODD COUNTY.—A correspondent gives us the names of twenty-nine of the planters in his section who, in 1878, raised (in the aggregate) 316½ acres. The same planted this year 133 acres.

YELVINGTON, DAVIESS COUNTY, KY.—A letter says: "The crop in this section very poor, not more than two-thirds of an average planted, and that is suffering for rain. There

is but *one* good crop in the neighborhood. What is planted will not yield more than half the number of lbs it should."

YELVINGTON, DAVIESS COUNTY, KY.—A correspondent writes: "In this neighborhood there is about one-half as much planted this year as last. I raised last year 15 acres—this year, 8; two-thirds of the crop is late."

FROM Corydon, Ky., Aug. 15: "My crop of Tobacco is not looking as well as I expected to see it on my return. We are needing a good rain, as the ground has not been thoroughly wet since last spring. J. R. W."

FREDONIA, CALDWELL COUNTY, KY.—A correspondent says: "I raised this year ten acres; last year, fifteen acres. My crop looks well, and is as good as common. Don't think there will be more than half a crop raised in my neighborhood."

SALEM, TENN.—From a correspondent: "The crop in this section will be extremely short, not more than a tenth. People demoralized on account of low prices, and could not have planted a crop (on account of drought) even if they had wished."

A FARMER in Ohio county writes: "Crop prospects more gloomy than I ever knew them. Cool nights and dry weather. Ten farmers report planted, this year, 28½ acres, against 38 in 1878, which will not yield as much in proportion, by far, as last. Looks worse than I ever saw it at this season."

FROM Cane Valley, Ky., Aug. 15: "I have been through Green and a portion of Taylor and this county (Larue), since the 6th inst. The Tobacco crop in these counties is very short. This county will hardly grow a quarter crop. The most of the growing crop is late, and in danger of early frost."

THE Ilwaco Valley Plaindealer says: "In a travel of over thirty miles, last week, we saw only a few promising crops of tobacco. Much of the weed is yet small and unhealthy. From the outlook, we do not believe a half of a crop can possibly be made in this section. Corn, with some more good rains, will be good, rather over an average."

## TOBACCO FACTORY BURNED.

Mr. Jo. Warfield's fine tobacco factory, including 1,500 lbs of his best tobacco, a considerable amount of wheat and farm machinery, was totally destroyed by fire on the 8th inst. Loss, \$2,500. There is no accounting for the fire, whether by accident or incendiary. It is possible that some of the hands may have dropped the stub of a cigar or dropped a spark from a pipe. In no other way could the fire have occurred accidentally, as no fire had been near the barn, and Mr. Warfield does not know that he has an enemy who would do him the least harm. Mr. Warfield lives near Port Royal, in this county. He is an energetic farmer and a good citizen, engaged to some extent in buying and handling tobacco. He shares the sympathy of the whole community in his misfortune.—*Clarksville Tobacco Leaf*.

## LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

OFFICE FARMERS' HOME JOURNAL,  
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 21, 1879.

BUTTER—Common to choice, from 10@15¢; creamery, 22@23¢.

COTTON—Middleling, 12½¢; low middling, 12½¢; good ordinary, 12¢.

COFFEE—Rio 10½¢@11¢ for common, 14¢@15¢ for good, 15¢@16½¢ for prime, 16½¢@17¢ for choice, and 19¢@20¢ for fancy; old Government Java 20@26¢.

EGGS—11¢ per dozen on arrival.

FEATHERS—Prime goose, 43¢; mixed lots, 25@30¢.

FIELD SEEDS—Per bushel.

Sapling clover.....\$5 00

Red clover.....4 75

Timothy.....1 90

Red top, in sacks.....60

Orchard grass.....80@1 10

Cleaned Bluegrass.....60

Extra Bluegrass.....75

Seed rye.....65

White onion sets.....3 50

Yellow onion sets.....3 00

Sacks, except for red top and orchard grass, charged extra.

FLOUR—Choice fancy, \$5.50@6.00; plain fancy \$5.00@5.25; A No. 1, \$4.50@5.00; extra family, \$3.50@4.00; extra, \$3@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat, 90¢@92¢. Corn, 44¢@45¢ for ear; 39¢ for shelled mixed and white on track. Oats, No. 2 mixed 26½¢@28¢ per bushel, as to grade, in bulk, on track or levee. Barley, 80¢@90¢. Rye, 57½¢.

HAY—Common to medium, \$13@15; good to choice, \$17@18.

HIDES AND SKINS—Prime flint, 15¢; dry flint, damaged, 12¢; prime dry salted, 12¢; dry salted, damaged, 10½¢; prime green-salted, 7½¢; green-salted, damaged, 6¢; green, 6½¢; sheepskins, 45¢@50¢.

OILS—Lined oil, 65¢@70¢; coal oil, 110¢ test 9½¢, 130¢ test 10½¢.

ONIONS—\$2.25@2.50 per bbl.

POLTRY—Chickens \$1.75 per dozen for large, 75¢@1.50 for small.

POTATOES—Irish potatoes, \$1.50 per bbl.

SUGARS—Refined, granulated, at 9¢@9½¢; crushed and powdered at 9½¢; cut loaf, 9½¢; A coffee, 8½¢; B coffee sugar 8½¢; extra C, 8¢; C yellow, 7½¢, standard brands: New Orleans, 7¢@7½¢ for common to prime.

STARCH—2½¢@3¢ per lb.

TALLOW—6½¢.

WOOL—Medium to good, 24¢@27¢; black, 20¢@23¢; washed, 35¢@37¢.

## LOUISVILLE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CATTLE—Extra shippers \$4.00@4.40; extra butcher, \$3.50@4.00; fair to good, \$3.00@3.50; common, \$2.25@2.75; rough, \$1.50@2.10; \$3.60@3.80, best grade; common to fair, \$3.50@3.60 per 100 lbs gross; light, \$2.65@3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra sheep, \$3.25@3.75; stock sheep, \$2.50@3.75; lambs, \$4.00 per cwt for best; \$3.00@3.50 for common.

CINCINNATI LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

CATTLE—Common, 1½¢@2¢; fair to medium, 2½¢@3¢; good to choice butcher grades 3¼¢@4¢; fair to good shippers, 4¢@4¼¢; fair to good heavy oxen, 2¼¢@3½¢.

HOGS—Common, \$2.90@3.50; fair to good light, \$3.60@3.80; fair to good packing grades, \$3.55@3.75; selected butchers, \$3.75@3.85; good stockers, \$2.75@3.25.

SHEEP—Common to fair, 2¢@3¢, and good to choice, 3¼¢@4½¢.

LAMBS—3¢@4½¢ per lb.

## STOCK SALES.

## KIDD'S SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL

## Great Combination Sale

Will be held at the Fair Grounds, Lexington, Ky., commencing on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1879,

at which time 200 head of Horses, 30 Short-horns, 40 Jerseys (gilt edge) and 200 Cotswold and Southdown Sheep will be sold, representing the best herds and flocks in Kentucky soil. Twenty head of one and two year old Southdown Rams, bred by A. J. Alexander, will be sold.

The Horses will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, September 9 and 10, and Cattle and Sheep on THURSDAY, September 11. Those in want of Trotters, Hack Horses, Roadsters, Stallions, Blood Mares, Saddle Horses, Colts and Fillies of the most choice breeding and promise, as well as Short-horns, Jerseys and